APRIL, 1785. THE NUMB. 2862.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1785.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate.*

AND whereas from the ſcarcity of gold and ſilver money in the country, the inhabitants of this commonwealth are ſuffering much inconvenience for want of a ſufficient circulating medium of internal commerce; and it is deemed expedient that a moderate ſum in bills of credit ſhould be iſſued, and that their punctual redemption ſhould be ſecured by the funds herein before eſtabliſhed.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That bills of credit to the amount or value of one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds, and of the ſeveral denominations herein after mentioned, ſhall be prepared and printed on good ſtrong paper, as ſoon as conveniently may be after the paſſing of this act, under the care and direction of the Truſtees herein after mentioned and appointed; which bills of credit ſhall ſeverally be prepared and printed in the words following, that is to ſay, "this bill by law ſhall paſs current for within the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, according to an act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at Philadelphia, the day of Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five." And each of the ſaid bills ſhall have the arms of the ſtate, as an eſcutcheon in the margin thereof, together with ſuch other device or devices as the ſaid Truſtees ſhall think proper, as well to prevent counterfeits, as to diſtinguiſh their ſeveral denominations. And the ſaid bills ſhall be of the ſeveral denominations, and in the quantities following, that is to ſay,

	54,545	of 20	ſhillings each
	54,546	of 15	ſhillings each
	54,545	of 10	ſhillings each
	54,546	of 7	ſhillings each
	54,546	of 2/6	pence each
	54,546	of 1/6	pence each
	54,546	of 9	pence each
And,	54,546	of 3	pence each

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Truſtees ſhall ſeverally take the oath or affirmation following, before a Juſtice of the Peace, and before they enter upon the ſaid office, to wit:

I, A. B. do ſwear (or affirm, as the caſe may be) that as one of the Truſtees for preparing bills of credit, according to the directions of an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An act for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate, I will uſe my beſt endeavours to comply with the directions and true meaning of the ſaid act; and I will diligently and carefully attend to the printing and preparing the ſaid bills, and will not knowingly permit or ſuffer any fraud to be committed therein by the printer or his ſervants, or any other perſon, and I will deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, every bill which ſhall be ſo printed and prepared within my knowledge, to the Treaſurer of this ſtate." And the printer, and his ſervants and workmen, who ſhall be employed in the ſaid buſineſs, ſhall ſeverally take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to perform the truſt repoſed in them touching the ſaid buſineſs, without fraud, concealment or embezzlement. And the ſaid Truſtees ſhall have the charge and care of the preſs and other materials during the proceſs of the printing, and ſhall not ſuffer the ſame to be proceeded in, but in the preſence of one or more of them; and when a ſufficient number of bills ſhall have been printed, ſhall take the ſame, together with all proof ſheets and impreſſions, and the types of the devices by them invented or directed to be uſed in the courſe of the ſaid buſineſs, into their cuſtody, and deliver the ſame to the Treaſurer of this ſtate, who ſhall afterwards deliver out the ſaid bills to be ſigned and numbered, as herein after is mentioned.

And in order to perfect the ſaid bills of credit, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That every denomination of the ſaid bills ſhall be numbered from number one progreſſively, and that each and every of the ſaid bills of the denomination of ten ſhillings and upwards, ſhall be ſigned by three of the perſons herein after named and appointed as ſigners: And that each and every of the ſaid bills, of a ſmaller denomination, down to one ſhilling and ſix pence incluſive, ſhall be ſigned by two of the ſaid ſigners; and the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall deliver out the ſaid bills to the ſaid ſigners; and that ſuch of the ſaid bills that are of a ſmaller denomination, ſhall be ſigned by one of the ſaid ſigners, to be numbered and ſigned as aforeſaid, in ſuch manner and in ſuch quantities at a time, as he in his diſcretion ſhall think proper, taking proper receipts for ſuch deliveries, and taking care that all ſuch bills ſo delivered out be duly returned into the Treaſury, after being ſigned and numbered as aforeſaid.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That John Biddle, George Schloſſer, Joſeph Dean, and John Wharton, be and they are hereby appointed Truſtees for procuring materials, and preparing the bills of credit aforeſaid, and that each and every of the ſaid Truſtees, who ſhall perform the duties herein required, ſhall be allowed and paid the ſum of fifteen ſhillings for every day he ſhall be employed *bona fide* in the ſaid ſervice. And that John Chaloner, William Turnbull, George Lattimer, Reynold Keen, Andrew Tybout, Edward Fox, James Collins, Peter Baynton, William Smith, druggiſt, Samuel Murdoch, James Bayard, Joſeph Redman, Robert Smith, merchant, John Rhea, William Gray, brewer, William Tilton, Francis Wade, Thomas Irwin, Charles Riſk, Andrew Pettit, James M'Crea, John Taylor, Samuel Caldwell, Stacy Hepburn, John Duffield, be and they are hereby appointed ſigners of the ſaid bills, according to the directions herein before mentioned, and ſhall be ſeverally allowed and paid for the ſame at and after the rate of ten ſhillings for every thouſand of the ſaid bills, which they ſhall reſpectively ſign and number as aforeſaid; all which wages, together with all other contingent expences of procuring materials and preparing and perfecting the ſaid bills of credit, ſhall be paid out of the public treaſury of this ſtate, and charged on the fund herein before mentioned, the account of the ſaid charges reſpectively being firſt adjuſted and certified by the Comptroller-General, and approved by the Supreme Executive Council.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when and ſo ſoon as the ſaid bills of credit ſhall be perfected and re-delivered to the Treaſurer as aforeſaid, they ſhall ſeverally be taken, deemed and accounted for as money in his hands, according to the nominal value expreſſed in the ſaid bills reſpectively, and appropriated accordingly in manner following, that is to ſay, the amount or value of fifty thouſand pounds thereof ſhall be reſerved for the purpoſe of erecting and eſtabliſhing a Loan-Office in this ſtate, in ſuch manner as the Legiſlature ſhall direct, and the reſidue of the ſaid bills of credit ſhall be appropriated for and towards the payment of the ſum and ſums herein before directed to be paid into the hands of the Continental Loan Officer in this ſtate, and for and towards the payment of the intereſt due on the debts of this ſtate, as herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the bills of credit herein before directed to be made and iſſued ſhall be taken, deemed and received as equal to gold and ſilver money, for the ſums mentioned in each bill reſpectively, in all payments to this ſtate for lands purchaſed or to be purchaſed within the ſame, and for arrearages due on lands already located or warranted, and alſo for the arrearages of all general taxes heretofore aſſeſſed, and for the taxes herein directed to be aſſeſſed and collected; and for the debts due to the ſtate; and for all cuſtoms, impoſts, duties and debts whatſoever, which ſhall hereafter ariſe and become due to this ſtate, by virtue of this act, or of any act or law heretofore made; and the ſeveral officers and perſons appointed and authoriſed to receive and collect the ſame, are hereby directed to receive ſuch bills of credit accordingly, any law, uſage or cuſtom to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall preſume to counterfeit any of the bills of credit herein directed to be prepared, perfected and iſſued, by printing or procuring to be printed any ſuch bills of the likeneſs and ſimilitude of any of the ſaid genuine bills of credit; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall forge or procure to be forged the name or names of any of the ſigners of ſuch genuine bills of credit, to any ſuch counterfeit bill or bills, whether ſuch counterfeiting or forging be done within this ſtate or elſewhere, or ſhall utter any ſuch bill or bills, knowing the ſame to be counterfeited as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſo offending, and being thereof legally convicted by confeſſion, ſtanding mute, or by verdict of a jury in the Supreme Court or Court of Oyer and Terminer, ſhall ſuffer death, without benefit of Clergy. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall counterfeit any of the ſaid bills of credit by altering the denomination thereof, with deſign to encreaſe the value of the ſame, or ſhall utter any of the ſaid bills, knowing them to be ſo counterfeited or altered as aforeſaid, and ſhall be legally convicted thereof as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſo convicted ſhall be ſentenced to the pillory, and to have both his or her ears cut off and nailed to the pillory; and moreover every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds, to be levied on his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels, one half thereof to the uſe of the commonwealth, and the other half to the uſe of the perſon or perſons who ſhall make diſcovery of ſuch offence, and proſecute ſuch offender to conviction.

And to the end that the bills of credit aforeſaid may be fully and fairly redeemed and cancelled, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That from and out of ſuch of the ſaid bills of credit, which ſhall be paid into the Treaſury of this ſtate in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, by means of the taxes, debts and duties aforeſaid, the Treaſurer for the time being ſhall and he is hereby authoriſed and directed to cancel or cauſe to be cancelled, to the amount to the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds, by many of the ſaid bills ſo by him received, by piercing a hole, not leſs than the ſize of one-eighth of a dollar, through ſome part of each bill, near the centre thereof; which bills ſo cancelled he ſhall report to the General Aſſembly at their next meeting thereafter; and when a Committee of the ſaid Aſſembly, to be appointed for the purpoſe, ſhall have examined and counted the ſaid cancelled bills, ſuch bills ſhall be burned in their preſence, and report thereof ſhall be made to the Houſe, and entered on the journals of their proceedings. And the like ſum of twenty thouſand pounds of the ſaid bills of credit ſhall be cancelled and burned in like manner in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and the like ſum in each ſucceeding year, until the whole of the ſaid bills of credit ſhall have been ſo redeemed, cancelledand deſtroyed.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Treaſurer of this ſtate for the time being ſhall be allowed, by way of commiſſion for his trouble and expences in receiving ſuch monies as he ſhall receive by virtue of this act, and for paying and cancelling the ſame, as herein before directed, eight ſhillings and fourpence, for every hundred pounds he ſhall ſo receive and pay away, or cancel as aforeſaid, and no more.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Wedneſday, *the ſixteenth day of* March, *one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five.*
SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT old accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of ARMITAGE's TAVERN, ſituate on the old York road, about ſeven miles and a half from Philadelphia, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, with 20 acres of LAND belonging to it, about ſix acres of which is good meadow ground, four acres of woodland, and the reſt good plowland. The tavern-houſe is large and convenient, two ſtories high, with a number of out-houſes belonging to it, ſuch as barns, ſtables, ſhops, ſpring-houſe, &c. all built of ſtone.

Alſo 55 acres of LAND, nearly adjoining, on the other ſide of the road, ſix acres of which is good meadow ground, and the ſame quantity of woodland, with a large orchard thereon; to be ſold with the tavern or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For terms, enquire of JACOB ARMITAGE, living in Briſtol townſhip, about two miles from the premiſes, or of ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia, where Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Powers of Attorney, and all other kinds of Writing relating to the Conveyancing Buſineſs, are drawn as uſual. †

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the ſubſcribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Lancaſter, in a certain action of attachment brought by William Smith and Samuel Boyd, Eſquires, Commiſſioners of Lancaſter county, plaintiffs, againſt Martin Bowman, defendant, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtate of the ſaid defendant, ſituated in Earl townſhip, in the ſaid county, conſiſting of 450 acres of good land, one large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a mill, barn, ſtable and other out-houſes, together with ſeveral other dwelling-houſes, conveniently ſituated on different parts of the land, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, the 9th day of May next, agreeable to law, where due attendance will be given, by

CASPER SHAFFNER,
JACOB KRUG,
JOHN MILLER, } Auditors.

Lancaſter, March 28, 1785. §

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has long been a general and juſt complaint of the people of this State, that the numbers of News-papers now publiſhed in it are a heavy Tax upon all thoſe who are deſirous to be acquainted with the paſſing occurrences, and at the ſame time do very little towards anſwering the original deſign of a News-paper.------It is therefore their wiſh to have A GENERAL, CIRCULATING PAPER; which ſhall not have for its object the *money-catching* deſire of Advertiſements, but which ſhall be fraught with matter uſeful and entertaining to all.

As Mrs. HOLT's advanced age, as well as many other circumſtances, render it neceſſary for her to decline buſineſs, a SOCIETY of Gentlemen are of opinion, that this is a favourable moment to carry into execution their plan and deſign of a General Paper, which they have long had in contemplation.------And as they think it a pity that this OLD and WELL-ESTABLISHED PAPER, THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c. which, when under the guidance and direction of its late founder and proprietor, Mr. JOHN HOLT, deceaſed, proved ſo highly beneficial to the great cauſe of American liberty and virtue, ſhould be loſt, and drop into oblivion, they are determined that their plan ſhall be as a branch or ſtream ſpringing from ſo venerable an origin, and from ſo pure a fountain; and from which Mrs. HOLT will derive an annual ſtipend.

Whoever encourages and ſubſcribes to this GENERAL, CIRCULATING PAPER, will receive every advantage they now do from taking all that are publiſhed, as the proprietors are determined it ſhall not fall much ſhort of the MONTHLY MAGAZINES, in entertainment and uſefulneſs.

A ſketch of their plan will ſoon be publiſhed for ſubſcriptions.-----In the mean time, the ſubſcriber, who is to execute the Printing part of it, will take charge of this Preſs, until the above deſign ſhall be ready to be carried into effect. He therefore not only entreats the continuance of the preſent cuſtomers to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, but the favors of all who may be diſpoſed to encourage this new and uſeful undertaking.

New-York, 1785. ELEAZER OSWALD.

WILLIAM STILES,

STONE CUTTER,

In Third-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union ſtreets, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed his ſhop to the oppoſite ſide of the way, the corner of Cypreſs and Third-ſtreets; where may be had monuments, tomb ſtones, head ſtones and chimney pieces, executed in the neateſt manner; alſo ſteps, platforms, and every thing elſe belonging to the branch. Country orders duly attended to.

Wanted, an apprentice; a ſtrong lad from the country will be moſt ſuitable. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible] ſaid, in or about the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1779 (he then reſiding in the city of Philadelphia) purchaſe from Mr. Thomas Cuthbert, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and two Tracts of Land, ſituate in Middleton townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing 150 acres or thereabouts, for which he paid the principal part of the conſideration money, and took certain articles in writing from the ſaid Thomas Cuthbert, whereby the ſaid Thomas obliged himſelf and his heirs to make a ſufficient title in fee ſimple therefor: And whereas the ſaid William, being then in a declining ſtate of health, and about to make a voyage to the Weſt-Indies, did, for the better ſecuring the ſaid eſtate to himſelf, or in caſe of his death, which was ſhortly expected, to his infant children, make an aſſignment of the ſaid articles to his brother John Pitts, whom he placed upon the premiſes as his tenant, and did at the ſame time take a certain declaration of truſt from the ſaid John Pitts, under his hand and ſeal duly executed, and which has ſince been proved before the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; and recorded in the proper office in the county of Cheſter, whereby the ſaid John did acknowledge and declare, that the ſaid aſſignment was made to him in truſt for his ſaid brother and his heirs, and did covenant to yield up the premiſes to him or them: And whereas the ſaid William Pitts hath, by his laſt will in writing, deviſed the premiſes aforeſaid to his infant child John Burke Pitts, now reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, and hath ſince died: And whereas the ſaid John Pitts, unmindful of the truſt and confidence repoſed in him by his ſaid brother, and endeavouring to defraud his infant child of his juſt rights, is endeavouring to appropriate the ſaid premiſes to his own uſe: And whereas, from his late conduct, there is reaſon to apprehend that he will endeavour to ſell and convey the ſaid eſtate for his own benefit. As Executors therefore to the will of the ſaid William Pitts, and as Teſtamentary Guardians to his ſaid child, we do hereby caution all perſons againſt becoming purchaſers of the ſaid premiſes from the ſaid John Pitts, as he has no eſtate, right or intereſt whatever therein.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1785. ‡

WILLIAM PYLE,
JOB HARVEY.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM DENNY, late of Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to

April 4, 1785. ¶ DAVID DENNY, Executor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the ſubſcribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Lancaſter, in a certain action of attachment brought by Abraham Buckwalter, againſt a certain William Tanner, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtate of the ſaid William Tanner, ſituated in the borough of Lancaſter, in the county aforeſaid, conſiſting of a Houſe and Lot of Ground, will be expoſed to ſale at the houſe of Daniel Frank, in the ſaid borough, on the fifth day of May next, agreeable to law; where due attendance will be given by

CASPER SHAFFNER,
JACOB KRUG,
JOHN MILLER, } Auditors.

Lancaſter, March 28, 1785.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION, on the Wiſſahickon road, three miles from the city, containing twenty acres of land, with an exceeding good houſe and barn. For terms, apply to

Philad. Feb. 22, 1785. § JOSEPH REDMAN.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

GENTLEMEN,

Your giving the following Remarks upon the Report of the Committee of Aſſembly, for taking away the Charter of the Bank, a place in your paper, will oblige

ONE OF YOUR CUSTOMERS.

THE firſt remark I ſhall make upon this report is, that it is a direct violation of the ſoci l compact, on which all government is founded. An incorporated body is the ſame as an individual to the ſtate. It is equally entitled to the protection of laws, and to all the privileges of a freeman. The Aſſembly have *no right* to take away the charter of the bank. It is held by the ſame tenure as individuals hold their private property. In caſe of a forfeiture of this charter, it can only be taken away juſtly by a fair and impartial trial by the known laws of the ſtate. In all free countries, charters are ſacred. In no one ſtate in the union, except in Pennſylvania, has a charter been broken. The framers of our conſtitution, in the buſtle of arms, ſecured charters of every kind by a ſeparate article of the frame of government. If charters are not held as ſacred as private property, then farewell to all the noble inſtitutions of charity and benevolence, which are the pillars and ornaments of every country. Even churches will ceaſe to be viewed with affection and attachment. In vain have the different places of worſhip been incorporated ſo generally ſince the revolution. There will not be wanting arguments, if the preſent report is adopted, to ſhew the danger of ſuch acts of incorporation to the liberties of Pennſylvania.

The ſecond remark I ſhall make upon this report is,—that there were only two or three days between the appointment of the committee and the delivering in of the report. The ſubject was truly momentous, and deeply intereſting to the ſafety and intereſts of the ſtate. It was intricate, and required a long and accurate inveſtigation of facts—a comprehenſive knowledge of the hiſtory and effects of banks in other countries—a comparative view of the commerce of Philadelphia before and ſince its inſtitution—a calm attention to all the evils which are charged upon it, and a judgment upon them, whether they did not originate in other cauſes. Had theſe things been duly weighed by men qualified for the taſk, a very different iſſue would have ariſen from their deliberations.

3dly. The gentlemen appointed upon this buſineſs were not competent to it. However great their underſtandings may be in other matters, upon this ſubject, ſo new in our country, they were wholly unequal to form a juſt opinion. I am perſuaded I do not wrong them, when I add, that the report was not compoſed by any one of them.

4thly. The report begins, by declaring that the bank is calculated to deſtroy that "equality" which is neceſſary in a republic. What do the committee mean by equality? If of *liberty*, I approve of the ſentiment; but if of *property*, I affirm that the idea is deſtructive of all virtue and happineſs in a republic. Different degrees of induſtry and œconomy (thoſe great republican virtues) will ever create inequality of property, eſpecially in a commercial country. It is of little conſequence to the ſtate, whether its wealth is in the hands of individuals, or of an incorporated body. In the latter, it is oftener ſubſervient to the intereſts of the community. The preſent bank was inſtituted at an immenſe riſk during the war, *only* for the benefit of the United States. It fed, cloathed, and even paid (in part) the American army, when every other reſource failed, through the folly and miſ-

[illegible] materially injured by bringing on the peace of Paris, could not have deviſed a more adequate revenge againſt it, than the report of the committee now under conſideration. I ſhall remark only under this head, that the bank has a tendency to prevent the monopoly of wealth and commerce in a *few* hands. It offers credit and caſh to every man in the city, in proportion to his integrity and capital. If a *few* adventurers, without principle or property, have been ruined by it, it can be proved on the other hand, that many *hundred* young merchants with good characters, but ſlender capitals, have riſen through its aſſiſtance to affluence and independence. It is a ſtrong proof of the public ſpirit of our rich merchants, that they wiſh to cheriſh the bank. The advantages which a man with an excluſive capital of £10,000 enjoys (and this ſum in caſh ſeveral of our merchants poſſeſs) over all merchants of leſs capitals, in regulating both foreign and domeſtic markets, are too obvious to be mentioned. The annihilation of the bank will only encreaſe the evils it is intended to prevent, unleſs it be followed with the baniſhment of every rich merchant from the ſtate.

5thly. The objection, of the bank's rendering ſpecie ſcarce in the country, by confining it to the hands of ſtockholders, is without ſenſe as well as truth. The bank draws ſpecie from every ſtate in the union, and thus encreaſes its quantity in our ſtate. The ſtockholders, inſtead of locking it up in their cheſts, depoſit it in the bank for the public benefit. Inſtead of ſpecie, notes are iſſued, which are of a more portable nature. Theſe notes are within the reach of every man who has a buſhel of wheat to diſpoſe of in the ſtate, and may be exchanged at any time for ſpecie, at bank hours, in the ſpace of half an hour. In this manner ſpecie has paſſed to the induſtrious farmer in every part of the ſtate. It is the idle farmer only, who complains of the want of caſh. There never was a time ſince Pennſylvania was ſettled, when a higher price, and more prompt payments, were given for produce of all kinds, than ſince the inſtitution of the bank.

6thly. The idea of the ſurrendering up this country to the influence of foreigners is abſurd in the higheſt degree. What proves too much, proves nothing at all. The nations of Europe riſe in their reputation and conſequence, in proportion as they can intereſt foreigners in their funds. If our Aſſembly are afraid of foreign influence, let them lay the axe to the root of that ſource of danger to the commonwealth. Let them forbid all foreign trade, which annually lays hundreds of our citizens at the mercy of foreign creditors. Let them check the importation of foreigners who arrive yearly, in ſuch numbers as to endanger the tranſlation of the power of our government to foreign maſters. How differently did we talk ſome years ago, when Miniſters were ſent to every court in Europe to ſolicit loans to carry on the war, after the failure of our paper money.

In attempting to deſtroy the influence of the bank, let us preſerve ſome conſiſtency of conduct. What is the influence of the bank, compared with the influence of monopolies of land. A man with 40,000 acres of land will always command more votes at an election, than the whole Bank of North-America. The annihilation of the bank leads directly to a ſyſtem, which is calculated to looſen all the bands of morality and government, and to introduce the manners and vices of barbarians and ſavages.

How loudly and juſtly have we declaimed upon the ſubject of public credit, and the regard that is due to the promiſes of government. But why ſhould there be a difference between the obligations of the ſtate to a ſpeculator, who has purchaſed his certificate at two ſhillings in the pound, and to the bank ſtockholder, who aſſiſted in ſerving his country by allowing the United States the uſe of his money? Why ſhould not the promiſes of government be equally ſacred in both caſes? Public faith is an empty name, if it does not afford equal protection and ſecurity to every claſs of citizens. The Aſſembly rejected all arguments againſt the funding bill drawn from ſtate neceſſity. Why ſhould they not do the ſame in deliberating upon the bank?

When will Pennſylvania ſee an end to her folly. Conſider, my countrymen, how much you ſuffered by yielding to the clamors of ignorant and wicked men, by enacting regulating and tender laws. They drove the trade of our city to other ſtates. You are acting over the ſame follies in another ſhape. The want of loans of money in the country is not occaſioned by the bank. It is occaſioned *only* by the remembrance and dread of tender laws.

The rich merchant is the *only* man that will not ſuffer by the annihilation of the bank. The merchant of moderate capital, the *farmer*, and the *mechanic*, will be the firſt claſs of citizens that will complain of this impolitic meaſure.

I wiſh, my countrymen, you would conſider whether the men who have taken the lead in this buſineſs are intereſted in the exiſtence of the bank. If they live too remote from the city to be benefited by our market—or if they live upon the treaſury of the ſtate—then be aſſured they are not proper judges in the caſe before us.

I have hitherto conſidered the bank as ſupported by a ſtate charter only. But there are arguments to prove, that it ſtands upon another baſis, viz. the charter of the United States. It is the property of the Congreſs, and every ſtate in the Union has an equal intereſt in it. In the preſent critical and alarming ſituation of our affairs, it becomes us to pauſe, and reflect whether it be wiſe to trifle with the only *neſt egg* of public credit that is left us, before we have revived the faith of our governments. It becomes us to reflect likewiſe, whether we can anſwer for this act, agreeably to the principles of the confederation. Above all, it becomes us, as Pennſylvanians, to reflect, whether, by thus checking the commerce, manufactures and agriculture of the ſtate, we do not commit a deliberate act of ſelf-murder.

CANDID.

To the FARMERS *in general, but particularly to thoſe of Philadelphia, Cheſter and Bucks Counties.*

I HAPPENED to be in Philadelphia on Wedneſday laſt, where, to my great ſurprize, I heard that the Aſſembly were going to put down the bank, and that it was owing to petitions that had come in againſt it from ſome of the farmers in the three counties above mentioned. I cannot tell,—neighbours, how thoſe petitions were brought about. If they had been general in our county, I was likely to hear of them. But I am ſure the people who ſigned them did not know what they were about when they did it.—They did not know they were begging that the price of every thing they had to ſell might be lowered by act of Aſſembly; yet that would be the certain effect of ſhutting up the bank. It is very true, that the bank is a convenience to the merchant: [illegible] is more than a convenien[illegible] advantage. I have thought a good deal on the ſubject (for I was once of the opinion of ſome people, that do not wiſh the country very well, that the bank would hurt us) and am convinced, and I think I could convince any other body that would take the pains to think about it, that it is a moſt uſeful inſtitution, and that the greateſt benefits ariſing from it are in favor of the country, rather than the merchants: For this is the way it works,—a perſon has a certain ſum of money which he means to lay out in trade,—that money will be employed, at different times, in the purchaſe of country-produce, to the amount of the whole—part of the produce bought will be ſent away at one time, and part at another, juſt as he may calculate his voyages, which will be as nearly as poſſible, ſo as that he may be making ſecond purchaſes from time to time.—But all the ſecond purchaſes muſt depend upon the returns of the firſt, and if any of them fail, or be longer delayed than he had reaſon to expect, a gap muſt happen in the chain of his buſineſs, and he muſt either leſſen it altogether, or delay making proviſion for a ſecond voyage at the proper time.—This neceſſarily brings one demand leſs to market, for he has nothing to buy with, unleſs he borrows money. What happens to one may happen to ſeveral, and actually does happen frequently to many, and then every body knows that the price of produce will and muſt fall. But it will be ſaid, that if it were not for the bank they could eaſily borrow money in ſuch a caſe, and things would go on as if nothing had interrupted them. I believe the reaſon that money cannot ſo eaſily be borrowed now as it was formerly, is nothing elſe in the world than that there are fewer people who have money to lend than formerly, and that thoſe few that have it have either been ſo cheated themſelves, or ſeen others ſo cheated, with paper money, that they are afraid to let it go out of their hands, leſt ſomething of the ſame kind ſhould happen again. And truly I do not much wonder at it; for in my neighbourhood, and that of all my acquaintance, ſome could be pointed out, that have either cheated or been cheated with it. But what, you will ſay, has this to do with the bank? How does that help the country? Why plainly thus.—The merchants, as has been ſaid, has met with ſome diſappointment, which prevents his making his purchaſe.—The bank ſteps in, and lends him money at common intereſt for a ſhort time.—He is accommodated, and his buſineſs goes on; but he muſt be punctual as to payment, or, in caſe of another accident, to which the merchant is ever expoſed, he will not meet with aſſiſtance again; and that punctuality enables the bank, when the firſt money is paid back, to aſſiſt another trader with the very ſame; and by theſe means trade flows with an uniform current, the demand for the produce of our land is continued, and conſequently the price kept up. It works nearly the ſame thing as if there was three or four times as much money in the country. It is not the great quantity of money that makes a country flouriſh, but the quick circulation of what there is. We do not contribute one farthing to the intereſt the merchant pays to the bank; it comes all out of his own pocket; and yet he is no loſer; for he is enabled to do more buſineſs, and can therefore put up with leſs profit; but we are gainers, for a greater demand for our articles is created, and then they will always be high. But it is needleſs to talk about it; we both ſee and feel the advantages. Is not produce higher now, and has been ſo for a long time, than it was ever known to be? And, when the bank has ſometimes been obliged to ſtop lending, has it not fallen in an inſtant? and when it began again, has not our produce riſen with it? Some of you, who live at a diſtance, do not ſee theſe things, and may not know the cauſe; but, as I live not very far from town, and am there uſually once every week, they are familiar to me, and I would willingly make you underſtand them. Indeed, I wiſh it may be in the caſe of the bank only that the members of our Aſſembly, many of whom are farmers like myſelf, are made *cats paws* of by thoſe who may be ſee a little farther, and have views to ſerve their own turn, come of the country what will. Every man, however, who has had a buſhel of wheat to ſell ſince there was a bank, knows that he has got more for it than he uſed to do, and, though I may be miſtaken, I fancy they will find the ill effects of their late petitions, by being obliged to put up with much leſs than the current price for ſome time paſt. I ſhould have been glad, however, to have ſold my crop firſt; for then I ſhould probably have had one third more money in my pocket for it than it will bring me now; and as I never heard of theſe petitions till they were read in the Houſe, they could not have been publicly handed about, and to bring ſuch a buſineſs before them in a clandeſtine manner does not mark an honeſt intention.

A Philadelphia County Farmer.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IN the Conſtitution of the *Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture*, are the following particulars. The Society's attentions ſhall be confined to *Agriculture and rural Affairs*; eſpecially for promoting a greater increaſe of the products of land within the American ſtates. The members are diſtinguiſhed into *Reſiding Members*, or *Members*, and *Honorary Members*. Members to be hereafter added, are to be elected out of ſuch perſons only as reſide within a ready diſtance to attend the meetings at Philadelphia with convenience; and thoſe are defined to be only ſuch as ſhall reſide within ten miles of the ſaid city, on either ſide of the Delaware: All Members of Agricultural Societies in other ſtates or countries, with whom the Society ſhall correſpond, and all perſons of this and other ſtates or countries, who ſhall be elected for the purpoſe by the Society, are to be *Honorary Members*, and will be invited to aſſiſt the Society, whenever they come to Philadelphia: Beſides, they will have a right to be preſent at the meetings, without being invited.—*Strangers*, who have a propenſity to Agriculture, and wiſh to attend, as Auditors, may be introduced by a Reſident Member.—The Society will publiſh ſelect collections of memoirs and obſervations on ſubjects communicated to them. They will annually propoſe prizes, upon intereſting ſubjects relative to actual experiments and improvements, and for the beſt pieces written on propoſed ſubjects.—All claims for prizes are to be in writing; and when read, the Society will determine, upon every prize, which of the claims are moſt worthy to be ſelected for the definitive judgment on a future compariſon of them: This judgment is to be given on the firſt Monday in February.—In the ſame meeting is to be determined the ſubjects to be propoſed for prizes the next year; which will be announced in the public Newſpapers. The Society will promote the eſtabliſhment of other Agricultural Societies in the principal places in the country; the Members of thoſe Societies will be requeſted to attend the meetings as often as they come to Philadelphia; and the friends of Agriculture are invited to aſſiſt the Society with information of experiments and incidents in huſbandry. Premiums and prizes are equally due to perſons reſiding in any of theſe ſtates, according to the merit of their reſpective exhibitions. Honorary members may be of any nation in the world.

R.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IT is ſaid in the news-papers, inſects deſtroyed Lammas wheat, laſt year, on Long-Iſland and Weſt-Cheſter, but did not touch the bearded wheat of thoſe places. The farmers, there, imputed the ſafety of the bearded to its *ſtraw* being much *harder* and *ſtronger* than the Lammas or plain wheat. They ſay, too, flour from that bearded wheat is equal to any other among them. A farmer of Maryland aſks the aid of the lovers of agriculture, for his obtaining a handful of it, to be committed to the care of Mr. George Mifflin, in Front-ſtreet, near the Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia, and will be glad to gratify them in return. There is much of bearded wheat in Maryland: But it ſeems to be different from that of Long-Iſland and Weſt-Cheſter: Its ſtraw is the *ſhorteſt*, *weakeſt* and *ſofteſt* of all the wheats in Maryland. The [illegible] ſeemed the fulleſt and hardieſt, for exportation; the flour is good, the bread ſweet: But the flour, for ſuperfine, is inferior to that from their early white wheat, called Waſhington. This white wheat ſtands better than others when ripe; ripens earlier than bearded, and full ten days earlier than other wheats. It does not thraſh out near ſo clean or eaſy as their bearded wheat. It is preferred by the millers, who have pride to excel in ſuperfine flour; as the bearded wheat is by the merchants, for exportation. In 1774, two buſhels of wheat were obtained from General Waſhington. A gallon of it was picked by a farmer on Wye, when there appeared to be half a gallon of it a dark, and half a gallon a beautiful white wheat. The dark ripened late, and being dark was totally given up: From the half gallon of white, came the white wheat now generally ſown on the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland: It thus took the name of Waſhington: In its mixed ſtate it is called Virginia wheat. A parcel of the Waſhington and the bearded wheats, of Maryland, ſhall be left with Mr. Mifflin, for the perſon who ſhall oblige the Maryland farmer with the *hard ſtraw* bearded wheat; and he begs alſo a handful of the *Siberian* wheat, known in New-England, and probably alſo in the ſtate of New-York.

X.

FRANKFORT, *Dec.* 18.

ALL hopes of peace are vaniſhed. The Princes of the Empire have offered their troops to their auguſt Chief, who has accepted of them; the Prince of Wurtemberg is among the number. This ſtep ſeems natural on the part of the Princes who are related to the houſe of Auſtria; but we are aſſured that the other Princes, who can have no ſuch inducement, prefer the ſervice of the Emperor, to that of any foreign Power.

Paris, Dec. 20. We are informed of an anſwer made by the King of Pruſſia to the Commandant of Cleves, who wanted to know of his Majeſty how he was to act, provided the Auſtrian troops ſhould attempt to paſs through his territories. The anſwer was, "That if the Auſtrian troops march towards the Dutchy of Cleves, he ſhould tell them *they had miſtaken the way*; if they perſiſted, he ſhould make priſoners of them; and if they reſiſted, kill them. Signed Frederic."

Utrecht, Dec. 27. Several bodies of Imperial troops are in full march to the Netherlands; the Emperor's equipage has already paſſed Ratiſbon; ſixty waggons, laden with bombs, cannon and ammunition, are ſent from Luxemberg to Mulines. The firſt column of the Imperial army has 400 pieces of cannon. The Emperor will not publiſh his ultimatum till his arrival with his army in the Netherlands.

We hear from Paris, that the ultimatum of the Court of Verſailles is ſimply a formal notification of a treaty of confederacy concluded between France, Pruſſia, Sweden, Spain, Holland, the Court of Turin, and the Porte, to oppoſe the deſigns of the Houſe of Auſtria, and the yielding up of the Scheldt.

LONDON, *January* 1.

Wedneſday his Excellency the French Ambaſſador, attended by the Secretary of State, was cloſetted with his Majeſty at St. James's. The principal occaſion of this private audience was, to deliver the anſwers to the Memorials preſented about a month ſince by the Duke of Dorſet at Paris, relative to ſome matters that had occurred on the coaſt of Africa, from whence it began to be doubted that the Court of Verſailles did not attend ſo cloſely to the articles of the treaty as had been thought neceſſary to preſerve harmony between the two nations. Another matter was relating to the Weſt-India Iſlands reſtored to Great-Britain, which were not in that condition as when captured, according to the ſame ſtipulations. The French have now fully explained themſelves as to theſe particulars, and given the moſt perfect aſſurances of their earneſt intention to preſerve the public tranquility by abi-

ding ſtrictly by the letter of their treaties, and expecting the ſame on the part of Great-Britain, in every part of the globe. The French Court have alſo explained themſelves as to the reciprocal advantages on the ſcore of commerce, profeſſing their willingneſs to take off the reſtraints from ſome of the articles of Britiſh manufacture, which, according to the preſent laws of France, are wholly prohibited, on condition that the duties on French wines and ſpirits are ſo far remitted, as to encreaſe the conſumption in the Britiſh dominions.

Jan. 2. To provide for the expences of the war the Emperor is going to open a loan at Bruſſels, at the rate of four and an half per cent. intereſt.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 23.

"The diſpute with the Emperor, which at preſent engages the chief attention of the Government of the States-General, has not however ſet aſide other matters, though it will neceſſarily delay them. Among others is the private negociation with the Court of London, reſpecting the ſettlement of Negapatnam, in India, which the Republic are to be put in the poſſeſſion of whenever a proper equivalent can be provided. Of this, much depends on the condition of agreement between the two oriental companies of the two nations. A ſpecific ſum (two millions of pounds ſterling) has been mentioned as the propoſal of the Britiſh Miniſtry. To this the States have certainly demurred as to the ſum, though a money bargain ſeems moſt likely to be agreeable to both parties. If this takes place, whatever the price may be, the Eaſt-India Company will pay two thirds of the whole, and will again be put in poſſeſſion. This is however at preſent only in embryo."

Mr. Secretary Orde has finiſhed his negociations with the Miniſters on the ſubject of Iriſh politics, and leaves London the begining of next week for Dublin. Mr. Orde has been aſſiſted while here with the counſels of ſome of the beſt of the people in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons; and it is ſaid, that ſuch a plan of commercial regulations is formed, as cannot but meet the approbation of both countries.

We hear that the Miniſters of England and France have been formally acquainted with the ſentiments of the Empreſs of Ruſſia upon the quarrel between the Dutch and the Houſe of Auſtria, and that ſhe has in expreſs terms declared her intention to ſupport the Emperor, ſhould either France or England take any hoſtile meaſures in favour of the States. This declaration has cauſed a reſolution to be taken by the French Miniſters, to uſe every means to revive the quarrel between the Empreſs and the Porte.

Jan. 3. The plot begins to thicken on the Continent. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has declared, through her Miniſter at the Hague, that if matters are not ſettled with the Emperor in an amicable manner, ſhe ſhall make every exertion in her power to ſupport the pretenſions of her great ally. With ſuch a power in his intereſt, the Emperor will ſcarcely give way in his demands; and as the Dutch think every thing at ſtake with them in this queſtion, if they are not deſerted by France, they will be obſtinate in their demands of keeping the Scheldt ſhut.---France hath long tried to detach Holland from her league and amity with this country. The miſerable policy of a late adminiſtration has put them in a fine train for it; and this buſineſs with the Emperor will probably ſecure their purpoſe. France at preſent ſeems to be coy; holding back from abſolute engagements with Holland; and, perhaps, carrying a pretence to ſatisfy the Emperor: But it is ſhrewdly ſuſpected ſhe plays a falſe game, and only temporizes, until the Emperor be too far engaged to retract; and, when the terror of his arms is felt in all its force in Holland, then is the time for France to ſtep forth to her aid. When the danger is great, and cloſe at hand, the obligation of aſſiſtance will have double force. Holland muſt throw herſelf unreſervedly into the arms of France; and thereby all the noble plan of policy, which was ſet on foot by the abilities and honeſty of Sir William Temple and De Witte, is totally overthrown. Pruſſia being engaged in the ſame cauſe, what a point is gained by this ſcheme to France, who will then have the whole coaſt, from her dominions in the Mediterranean to the mouth of the Elbe, in the hands of powers friendly to her cauſe, and inclined to favour her intereſts.

France is certainly making preparations for war, as well as Holland: Notice has been given to every regiment in the ſervice, that the officers need not apply for leave of abſence after the 15th of this month, as no furlough or ſemeſtra will be allowed after that day, while the uncertainty laſts whether there will be peace or war.

Jan. 4. We are happy to aſſure the public, that the preſent ſtate of the Treaſury is opulent and proſperous, beyond any period in the preſent reign. This is owing to the ſtrict look out which our young Miniſter keeps on all who fill the ſubordinate offices. He watches with the eyes of an Argus, and his own rigid œconomical conduct in matters reſpecting his official emoluments, authorize him to aſſume this degree of public diſintereſtedneſs with the beſt grace.---The ſurplus of this ſum, whatever it may be, ſome ſay four, and others five millions, is to be laid out we underſtand in ſupporting the funds at the meeting of Parliament. And it may very well be conceived what ſupport Government muſt derive from bringing into market not leſs than two or three hundred thouſand pounds at one time. *N. B.* This is a ſpecies of influence which, to be ſure, we never could have dreaded from the Coalitioniſts.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 21.

"The Memorial which M. de Kalitchoff, the Ruſſian Miniſter, delivered to the Preſident of their High Mightineſſes, by order of the Empreſs his Sovereign, relative to the difference ſubſiſting between the Emperor and the Republic, is in ſubſtance as follows:

"The views of the Empreſs, from the commencement of her reign, have always tended to the welfare and general tranquility of Europe; in conſequence, ſhe cannot ſee without the utmoſt regret, that the negociations begun between the States General and the Emperor, her friend and ally, have been interrupted by deeds which ſeem to leave that Monarch no other alternative than that which the care of his dignity, brought in queſtion in the face of all Europe, dictates to him. Her Imperial Majeſty has given too many marks of the intereſt ſhe takes in the proſperity and tranquility of the Republic, not to be certain that their High Mightineſſes will look upon the invitation ſhe actually gives them, to ſeek means to open again amicable ways, as the fruit of the moſt laudable and pureſt deſire of ſeeing tranquility revive, and prevent hoſtilities that might degenerate into an open war, capable of diſturbing all Europe. Her Majeſty therefore prays their High Mightineſſes to deviſe ſuch means as their wiſdom will ſuggeſt, to find ways of accommodation that may tend to an amicable end, as ſalutary as uſeful to both parties."

Jan. 5. By an authentic letter from a friend in Paris, we have learned the following particulars---That ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, who had been to attend the King's levee at Verſailles, declared on their return to town, that the Court had actually received the Emperor's anſwer to the memorial ſent from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to Vienna; but from the profound ſilence that was obſerved with reſpect to the tenor of the anſwer, it was ſuſpected that it was not favourable to the King's pacific diſpoſition. The ſuſpicion has been confirmed by this circumſtance, that a courier was immediately diſpatched to Marſhal Broglio; and that his Highneſs the Duke de Bourbon, the inſtant he returned from Verſailles, ſent off an expreſs to his father the Prince of Conde.

A noble Lord who is juſt returned from Paris brings information, the general opinion entertained there was, that there was little probability of any pacification taking place between the contending parties.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 26.

"The States General are not a little perplexed as to the anſwer neceſſary to be given to the laſt memorial of the Czarina of Ruſſia, in which ſhe offers her mediation in the affair between the Emperor and the Republic. It will not be eaſy, without a direct affront, to refuſe it, though her interference bodes no good, conſidering the new alliance that has lately been cemented between Ruſſia and Germany; a connection which all Europe, or at leaſt the continental powers, muſt look on with great jealouſy. The States are now ſitting, and the buſineſs will be agitated directly."

Extract of a letter from Beverly, Dec. 26.

"Some Agents are now buſily employed in the Weſt and North Ridings of Yorkſhire, in buying up ſtrong draft horſes for the ſervice of the Dutch, which are to be ſhipped on board a veſſel in the Humber for that purpoſe, ready to convey them to Holland."

It is ridiculous to ſuppoſe that Spain will take part with the Dutch againſt the Emperor; as, by that means, the United States muſt loſe the friendſhip and alliance of *Lord George Gordon*, the David of their army, who has prepared a bag of ſtones and a ſling to knock the King of the Roman *Catholics* on the head.

The *great coat* and *belt* is now become ſo general, that a woman in *female* attire is almoſt a phænomenon, from the lady of faſhion to the milk-woman. From the charioted courtezan to the common ſtreet walker, all ſtrut in the *manly* attire, and bid defiance to wind or weather.

Jan. 6. The moſt authentic accounts received from Venice by the laſt mail declare, that from the preſent diviſions in the Ottoman Empire, it is very reaſonable to ſuppoſe the power of the Grand Signior over the Modern Greeks, inhabitants of the iſlands in the Levant, will ſhortly be greatly circumſcribed, if not entirely annihilated; as they have, for ſome time paſt, refuſed paying the tribute collected by the officers of the Porte for above theſe three hundred years, and ſhews the ſtrongeſt indications of their reſolutions to throw off the Turkiſh yoke.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, Feb. 3.

A gentleman of veracity, juſt arrived expreſs from the Muſquito ſhore and the Bay of Honduras, brings the following alarming intelligence: That about the 16th of December laſt, a body of 500 Spaniards, well armed, took poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Rattan, and drove a few Engliſh fiſhermen, who had eſtabliſhed themſelves there, from their habitations. The Spaniards are with great diligence now fortifying that Iſland, which has an excellent harbour on the ſouth ſide, from whence they mean to carry on their operations by ſea againſt the Muſquito ſhore. The ſame gentleman adds, that large bodies of regulars and militia are in motion at Porto Bello, Carthagena, Guatimala, Yucatan, Tabaſco and New Orleans, avowedly for the infernal purpoſe of exterminating the whole nation of Muſquito Indians, and their allies, the Engliſh, on that coaſt, ſhould they afford them any ſuccour or aſſiſtance. Don Matthias Galvez, Vice-Roy of Mexico, who is the planner of this pious expedition, has pledged himſelf to the Court of Spain, in the moſt ſolemn manner, for its complete ſucceſs, and has given the chief command to his ſon Don Galvez, now Governor of Cuba: The 20th of March next is fixed for the commencement of hoſtilities.

When the laſt advices came from the Muſquito Shore, a Spaniſh frigate of 40 guns had arrived in the Gulph of Dulce, and was lying at anchor at Fort Omoa. Five hundred regulars troops, and 900 volunteers, a ragged banditti of mulattoes, muſtees, and negroes, had reached Truxillo, in the vicinity of the Bay of Honduras, which city is appointed as the general rendezvous of the force to be employed in this infernal expedition.

The Spaniſh Governors, in all the provinces ſurrounding the Muſquito Shore, have publiſhed edicts, prohibiting all perſons, living within their reſpective juriſdictions, from trading with the Engliſh, or ſelling them proviſions, either at the Bay of Honduras or the Shore, under the ſevereſt pains and penalties. In conſequence of which, every ſpecies of friendly intercourſe is at an end between the two nations in that quarter.

WORCESTER, March 24.

The Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, at their laſt ſeſſion, again took into conſideration the bill intended as an *addition* to an act of the Legiſlature of this commonwealth, for granting to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, certain impoſts and duties upon foreign goods, &c. by this bill the ſum of 224.4.7 dollars were to be levied annually, on the polls and eſtates of the inhabitants of this commonwealth, and to be paid into the Treaſury, for the ſole uſe of the United States, before the firſt day of July every year, and appropriated *only* towards diſcharging the principal and intereſt of the national debt This bill paſſed in the negative, Yeas 33, Nays 96.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to a merchant in London, December 26.

"If you have not yet wound up your affairs with Amſterdam, I adviſe you to do it without loſs of time; do not be deceived by the appearance of peace; I ſpeak from good authority, when I aſſure you there will be no peace, till it is purchaſed with a deluge of blood and treaſure. All the parties intereſted either as principals or mediators, in the negociations carrying on in this city, were equally deſirous that they ſhould be reſumed: In this all were actuated by the ſame motive, to gain time, and not to prevent a war. The Dutch were totally unprepared for an immediate campaign, and for that reaſon the French would not declare for them, while they remained in that condition: The Emperor had not finiſhed his treaties with the Princes whoſe troops he wanted, or through whoſe territories it will be neceſſary for him to paſs; the Empreſs of Ruſſia had not as yet taken ſteps to keep her new ſubjects the Crim Tartars in ſubjection, for which purpoſe ſhe is now going to undertake a journey into the peninſula of the Crimea, to ſtrike the people with awe, by the ſplendour and magnificence of her court; and the French, who do not like to do things by halves, wanted time to make a treaty with Spain and the courts of Turin and Naples, in order to make them fall upon the Milaneſe. It is even rumoured here, that if the Grand Duke of Tuſcany does not agree, at leaſt, to ſtand neuter, it will be the object of this treaty, if it can be brought to a concluſion, to raiſe an army to march into and lay waſte his country. But tho' the French ſeem to have no objection to a war in Flanders or Germany, a war in Italy was always unpopular here: Italy has always been the grave of the French armies that warred in it ſince the 12th century."

April 2. A letter from St. Martins, dated the 14th ult. ſays, "I hear 14 ſail of veſſels are arrived at different iſlands, diſmaſted."

We hear from Albany, that the Honorable Major-General PHILIP SCHUYLER lately died there.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 6.

On Monday, the 4th Inſtant, the ACADEMY of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH was opened, in the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. Andrew Brown, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

The very ingenious Captain Thomas Hutchins, Geographer-General to the United States, will, in a few days ſet out from this city, in order to accompliſh the neceſſary and important buſineſs of aſcertaining the territorial line, aſtronomically, between the United States and Pennſylvania, to the 43d degree of latitude; which will determine the Weſtern boundary of this ſtate, and, of courſe, the Eaſtern boundary of the United States, in that part of the globe. The Commiſſioners from Virginia are to join him on the 16th of May next at the Southern boundary of this ſtate, and are to continue with him until the interſection of the great river Ohio, which terminates the Weſtern boundary of that Commonwealth.

Extract of a letter from New-York, March 23.

"I am ſorry to acquaint you the bill for granting the 5 per cent. to Congreſs, is thrown out by our legiſlature, ſo that no fund can now be eſtabliſhed for the payment either of principal or intereſt of the continental debts; by this means, many of the moſt meritorious of our citizens, who truſted their all on the faith of promiſes, are now cut off from every hope of relief at preſent."

His Britannic Majeſty's packet, Duke of Cumberland, Chriſtopher Deake, Eſq; commander, will ſail with the mail from New-York, for Falmouth, the 13th inſtant.

Extract of a letter from Kingſton (Jamaica) dated March 5.

"By the ſchooner Ruth, Capt. Bonnyman, from Black River, we are informed, that the Belliſarius, which lately ſailed from this port with the troops deſtined for the Bay, had arrived there ſeveral days before he ſailed.

"The report of the arrival of Don Galvez, with ten ſail of the line and ſeven thouſand troops, in theſe ſeas, circulated ſome few weeks ago with much confidence, and which certain politicians conſidered as indicative of a ſpeedy rupture with Spain, unfortunately for their conjectures, appears to be rather exaggerated; as we hear, from more recent and better authenticated information, of the Spaniſh Admiral's arrival at Laguira, with only two ſhips and a ſmall number of troops, and that he was hourly expected at the Havanna."

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforeſaid by them imported, at the Exciſe-Office, before any part thereof be ſtored, agreeable to a law of this ſtate, in that caſe made and provided.

Alſo Retailers and others are requeſted not to move or tranſport any caſk of the liquors aforeſaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without firſt having entered the ſame according to law; as all ſuch liquors found ſo moving or moved before entry, will be ſeized without diſcrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable for boulting every kind of meal, are juſt imported, and for ſale on reaſonable terms by the ſubſcribers, at their Store on Stamper's Wharff, next below the Drawbridge, or in Spruce ſtreet, near Third ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with BOULTING-CLOTHS, excellent in quality, and, if requeſted, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the different branches intended.

MILL STONES of different ſizes, made of the beſt grit on Delaware river, near Howell's ferry, and two *Cologne* Mill-ſtones are alſo for ſale on the loweſt terms. ¶ 6 w.

Philad. April 4, 1785. ROBERT LEWIS and Sons.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO thouſand five hundred acres of LAND, in Berkely county, adjoining to the tract now in poſſeſſion of Mr. James Wormeley, at the Rocks. The goodneſs and fertility of its ſoil are ſo well known, that any deſcription of it is unneceſſary. It is convenient to the beſt merchant-mills, to ſaw-mills, the market town of Wincheſter, to churches and meeting-houſes. I ſhall be in Berkeley in May or the beginning of June. In my abſence, either Mr. JAMES WORMELEY or Mr. NICHOLAS ROPER may be applied to, who will ſhew the land, and receive propoſals from thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of it. It may be laid off in lots of two or three hundred acres, or more or leſs, to ſuit the purchaſers, or ſold in one body. Six months credit for half the ſums, twelve for the other half. Intereſt will be required from the day of ſigning the bonds, on failure of payment when they become due. RALPH WORMELEY.

Virginia, Roſehill, March 3, 1785. § 6 w.

MATTHEW WHITEHEAD,

BLACK and WHITE-SMITH, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, carries on his Buſineſs in the different Branches as uſual;

JACKS repaired and fixed in the beſt and compleateſt Manner; alſo Bells neatly hung; Stove Grates and Kitchen Ranges made as compleat as in London.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1785. 5 w.

Donagan & Company,

LATE of Italy, at the corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets, make and repair Thermometers and Barometers, likewiſe all kinds of Glaſſes for philoſophical experiments. §

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of William Dewees, in the Valley, in Cheſter county, on the 31ſt of March, in the night, a dark bay MARE, 12 years old, near 15 hands high, a natural pacer, one of her hind feet white, ſuppoſed to be the off foot, a middling large ſtar in her forehead, not quite round, a ſaddle about half worn, with a linſey woolſey houſing, a braſs buckle to the ſtirrup, a curb bridle, ſingle rein; was ſhod before when ſtolen. Any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, or three pounds for the mare, paid by

April 6, 1785. † THOMAS WATERS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, on Monday, the 28th inſtant, two Iriſh Servant Lads; the one named ROBERT ALEXANDER, about 19 years of age, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, and ſhort dark brown hair. Had on when he went away, a black ſilk neck handkerchief, a green coat, of ſecond cloth, turned, with white buttons, black ſerge denim jacket and breeches, with ſilver knee-buckles, ribbed ſtockings, and ſhoes almoſt new, with a large round caſtor hat, half worn.

The other named EDWARD GRAHAM, is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick ſet, black hair, and marked with the ſmall-pox, his legs ſomewhat thick, by trade a taylor, Had on and took with him, a round hat, with black ribband, a fine white ſhirt, with ſilver ſleeve-buttons, marked E. G. black handkerchief, a ſhort green coat, 4 ſhort waiſtcoats, jean breeches, with ſilver knee-buckles, light coloured ribbed ſtockings, new ſhoes, with faſhionable block tin buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and delivers them to the ſubſcribers, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

6 w. WILLIAM HEMBEL,

Philad. March 31, 1785. HENRY RICE.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour them at their peril.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1785.

WHEREAS EDWARD WARD, of Pitts townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, did, in Auguſt laſt, obtain from the ſubſcribers, the ſum of One Hundred and Sixty Pounds in ſpecie, and a joint Bond for the payment of Two Hundred Pounds, upon his promiſe and aſſurances to make them a good title to certain lands in the neighbourhood of Pittſburg, without delay or loſs of time, but hath not performed his engagements: This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as they do not hold themſelves obliged to pay any part of the ſame till the ſaid Edward Ward ſhall have fulfilled his agreement with them.

FREDERIC EUGENE FRANCIS,
Baron Beelen de Bertholff,
JOHN MORGAN.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,

Have for SALE, at their STORE, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, ſix doors below Arch-ſtreet, on the moſt reaſonable terms,---- a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AMONG which are, a good aſſortment of ENGLISH SUPERFINE, ſecond and double milled BROADCLOTHS, with RATTINETS to match; ſuperfine CASSIMERS for ladies riding-dreſſes, and a freſh parcel of

Britiſh and Dutch Sein Twine,

Suitable for ſhad or herring fiſheries. They have alſo for ſale BURLINGTON PORK by the BARREL. §8 w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain DANIEL JOY, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them, properly authenticated, to JOSEPH STILES, JOHN HAZELWOOD, WILLIAM BROWN, ANN M'ILROY, } Adminiſt.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1785. §

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

A Treatiſe of Practical Surveying,

Which is demonſtrated from its firſt Principles,

WHEREIN every Thing that is uſeful and curious in that art is fully conſidered and explained, particularly three new and very conciſe Methods for determining the Areas of right-lined Figures Arithmetically or by Calculation, as well as the Geometrical ones heretofore treated of. The whole illuſtrated with Copperplates. The fourth Edition, by ROBERT GIBSON, Teacher of the Mathematicks. With Alterations and Amendments. Adapted to the Uſe of American Surveyors.

The above Book may be had of BENJAMIN CONDY and SON, Mathematical Inſtrument-makers, in Front-ſtreet, below Cheſnut-ſtreet. §

JACKSON & SMITH,

Have on hand, at their MEDICINAL STORE, in Second-ſtreet, mid-way between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets------a large and general ASSORTMENT of

FRESH MEDICINES,

Of the beſt quality, which they determine to diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices,-----alſo a variety of

SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS,
SHOP FURNITURE,

And the following PATENT MEDICINES, *viz.*

ANDERSON's, Hooper's, Lockyer's and Keyſer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Turlington's Balſam, Daffy's Elixir, James's Powders, Squire's Elixir, Britiſh Teeth Powder, Pike's Ointment, Hærlem Oil, Radcliff's Elixir, Walker's Jeſuits Drops, Baume de Vie, Hill's American Balſam and Elixir Bardana, &c.

Apothecaries and others, deſirous of purchaſing by the quantity, may be ſupplied with many of the capital articles on terms greatly to their intereſt.

Medicine Cheſts, for private families, neatly put up, and all orders from Country Store-keepers and Phyſicians thankfully received, and punctually executed, on as low terms as poſſible.

Family receipts and Phyſicians preſcriptions will alſo be carefully made up. Philadelphia, March 15, 1785. §

CHAMLESS ALLEN

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, the fifth Door below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

JAMAICA Spirits, Weſt-India and Newbury Rum, Brandy, Molaſſes, Laf and Muſcovado Sugars, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c. &c. &c. §

By the Magiſtrates and Commiſſioners

for paving and cleanſing the Streets, &c. &c.

WHEREAS the cleanſing of the ſtreets of this city, by law directed, will contribute much to the conveniency and health of the inhabitants, but has not hitherto been duly performed, for want of regular ſcavengers: And whereas Alexander Miller hath undertaken this neceſſary ſervice for the ſouth diſtrict; William Young, for the middle; and Michael Wartman, for the north diſtrict: Therefore public notice is hereby given, that from and after the 22d inſtant, the ſaid ſcavengers will remove and carry off all mud, dirt and filth, that ſhall be found in the cartway of the ſeveral ſtreets, lanes and alleys that are paved; and will attend once in every week at the door of each inhabitant to receive into their carts, all ſuch dirt as ſhall ariſe from, and is incident to, common houſe-keeping, to be carried off, free of charge; and alſo to receive and carry off for hire, all ſuch dirt, dung, aſhes or other filth, as now is, or ſhall be occaſioned by any trade, occupation or otherwiſe; and all ſoap-makers, carpenters, ſhoe-makers and other tradeſmen, and all other perſons are hereby warned and cautioned againſt throwing out or laying down any aſhes, ſhavings, traſh, rubbiſh, filth, or other annoyance whatſoever, on any pavement within this city, as they muſt expect to be ſtrictly proſecuted and fined for the ſame, ſuch abuſes being not only public nuſances, but particularly injurious to the ſcavengers. And it is expected that every citizen who regards cleanlineſs will not only avoid offending in the premiſes himſelf, but will diſcountenance the ſame in others, and to the utmoſt promote the good purpoſes deſigned by the act of Aſſembly in this caſe made and provided.

By order of the Board of Street Commiſſioners,
March 18, 1785. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

WHEREAS a number of DEEDS and MORTGAGES, were brought to the Regiſter-General's Office, for Cheſter county, during the time Thomas Taylor, Eſq; (now deceaſed) kept ſaid office, in order to be recorded, but never called for by the reſpective owners, and ſtill remaining in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, Executor. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all who are concerned, reſpecting ſaid Deeds and Mortgages, &c. to come, on or before the 1ſt day of May next, pay the fees and take the ſaid inſtruments of writing away, otherwiſe the ſubſcriber will not be accountable for them after date.

¶ TITUS TAYLOR.

Weſt-Town townſhip, March 19, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 6th day of April enſuing, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes; a MESSUAGE and PUBLIC HOUSE, with a LOT of 4 acres appertaining; ſituate in Concord, bounded by Concord road, William Vernon and John Niel. Late the eſtate of John Geſt; but taken in execution, at the ſuit of Benjamin Geſt and others, and to be ſold by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff. ¶

Cheſter, March 18, 1785.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MOORE, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, R. WHITEHEAD, } Executors.

§

March 21, 1785.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, on the 15th inſtant, living in Kingſeſſing townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, a large red COW, branded on the near horn I. S. 12 or 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOSEPH ROBINSON.

A BOOK, neceſſary for all Families.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-ſtreet, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia; alſo by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Bookſellers in America,

BUCHAN's Family Phyſician, *or* DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatiſe on the prevention and cure of diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple medicines; with a Diſpenſatory and complete Index, for the uſe of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, neceſſity and advantage of poſſeſſing this extraordinary treaſure of health, muſt be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family phyſician. ctf

*** Great allowance to thoſe who buy dozens.

Intendant's Office, February 27, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. M'CANDLES's tavern, in Baltimore town, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, in TENTHS,

ONE FIFTH of the BALTIMORE IRON-WORKS, conſiſting of a Furnace and 2 Forges, with upwards of 28,000 acres of Land, more than 200 Negroes, and alſo Stock of every kind. Between 7 and 8,000 acres of the above land, almoſt adjoining Baltimore town, is now laying off in lots, and will be ſold ſome time in the ſame month by the Company, by which the purchaſers of theſe two tenths will be greatly benefited.------ Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required, payable the 1ſt day of January, 1790, with lawful intereſt, to be paid annually, in current money, depreciation, or any other liquidated certificates of this ſtate for ſpecie.

If the laſt bidder is not ready with his ſecurities to enter into bond, the next bidder to him will be conſidered as the purchaſer.

Inventories will be produced on the day of ſale.

DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER,
Intendant of the Revenue.

Sale of Negroes, for ready Money.

To be ſold at public vendue, at EMERSON's Warehouſe, in Talbot county, on THURSDAY, the 14th of April, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for caſh,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women and Boys; among them are two rough carpenters, a woman that can cook and waſh; the others have been uſed to country buſineſs, and employed by one of the beſt farmers on the Eaſtern Shore. ELIZABETH MAXWELL.

State of Maryland, March 5, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

New Red Clover & Timothy SEED;

ALSO

DYE STUFFS, &c.

Conſiſting of Brazil, Logwood, Woad, Orchella, red and white Argol or crude Tartar, Alleppo Galls, &c. &c.

A neat Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS, &c. &c. to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable Terms, Wholeſale and Retail, by

POULTNEY & WISTAR,

at the GREEN STORE, next Door to the Old Goal, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 2 m.

IMPORTED

In the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be SOLD, by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

At his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A general Aſſortment of well choſen GOODS,

Which he will ſell at a low advance, for caſh or ſhort credit,---- among which are the following ARTICLES, viz.

FLANNELS and baizes of different colours and qualities, blankets, ſuperfine and ſecond broadcloths, ſuperfine double milled drab ditto, ſuperfine foreſt cloths, ſhalloons, rattinets, durants and tammies, double d. maſks of various colours, a great variety of Manchester goods, plain, printed and bordered Marſeilles quilting, Imperial ditto, fine corded dimity, India jeans, muſlinets, Iriſh linens, from 2/3 to 6/ lawns, Scotch thread, mohair and ſewing ſilks, buckrams, pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, cottons and callicoes, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, furniture ſtripes, bed lace, London quality and ſhoe bindings.

He likewiſe wiſhes to inform his old cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has again entered into the Leather Buſineſs, and has for ſale, at his ſtore above mentioned, all kinds of manufactured Leather as uſual; he likewiſe buys all kinds of tanned Leather, and ſells Tanners Oil, &c.

To be SOLD on reaſonable terms, the payments made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next, or exchanged for property in or near this city, That well accuſtomed TAVERN and FARM, ſituate at Perkioming Ferry, on the Reading road, now in the tenure of Frederick Houſeman.

To be LETT, a FARM of between 2 and 300 acres of land, highly manured, about 11 miles from this city, the ſituation pleaſant and very healthy, the buildings are large and convenient, and in excellent order, as well as the fences; the meadow has produced between 30 and 40 tons a year for ſeveral ſeaſons, and the upland remarkable for bringing good crops.

Likewiſe about 20 LOTS in the city and ſuburbs to be LETT on Ground-rent. For particulars and terms, appply to Jonathan Meredith, as above. Feb. 9, 1785. § 8 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in Burlington, pleaſantly ſituated, with a view of the river in front, 139 feet on Pearl-ſtreet, and 104 feet deep; a piazza back of the houſe, with a pleaſant view of a neat garden. The houſe is brick, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, large and commodious, a pump in a well of good water under a ſhed near the kitchen door; the kitchen good, and the whole lately covered, with cellars under all; a ſtable and chaiſe-houſe. Apply to JOHN COX, jun. in Burlington, or JOHN SITGREAVES, in Philadelphia. 2 m.

TO BE SOLD,

The following WHARFF, STORE-HOUSE, HOUSES and LOTS, in the Borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, Delaware State.

A WHARFF, and BRICK-STORE, on a Lot of 50 feet front, the ſouth ſide of Water-ſtreet (along King-ſtreet Dock) alſo another Water Lot, containing 40 feet front, joining the aforeſaid Wharff and Store; they are partly in the centre of the town. The ſituation anſwers every kind of buſineſs; and as there are a number of buildings carrying on in the ſaid borough and neighbourhood, they would ſuit for a Lumber-Yard to advantage.

A Brick-houſe and Kitchen, a Store-houſe joining, a Stable, that holds four horſes, a Chair-houſe, a loft over the Stable and Chair-houſe, that will contain 5 or 6 tons of Hay. The ſaid Meſſuages are on Market and Third-ſtreets, containing on Market-ſtreet, forty nine and an half feet, and on Third-ſtreet, one hundred and thirty-two feet, oppoſite the noted Tavern of Capt. O'Flinn; it lays between the two Market-houſes; the conveniency would ſuit a private gentleman's family, or an excellent ſtand for public buſineſs. If the ſame are not ſold by private ſale by the 1ſt of May, they will be ſold in Lots, at public vendue, the 10th of May. Terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſers; on paying one half of the purchaſe money, time will be given for the reſidue on intereſt, giving ſecurity. Apply in the ſaid Borough to ¶ DAVID BUSH.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ANN JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed,

ABOUT 13 acres of well improved LAND, ſituate about a mile and a quarter from the ſouth bounds of this city, in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, fronting the main road, on which are a large two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, and kitchen adjoining, a young thriving apple orchard; the buildings in good repair.

Alſo a LOT of GROUND, in Moyamenſing townſhip, fronting the main road aforeſaid, about half a mile below South ſtreet. This lot contains four acres and an half and 31 perches, is very ſuitable for a rope-walk or for paſture ground, having the privilege of a lane, about 12 feet wide, leading to the back end of the lot. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the above deſcribed places, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, who requeſt all thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate of ANN JAMES, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to pay off their accounts. JOB BACON, JOSEPH PAGE, } Executors.

Feb. 22, 1785. §

COMMISSIONER'S-OFFICE,

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1785.

IN obedience to a reſolution of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, paſſed at Annapolis the third of June laſt, I purpoſe ſhortly to go to Boſton, in order to adjuſt the Marine accounts in the eaſtern diſtrict: I therefore requeſt that all perſons who have accounts to ſettle with this department in this place, may be ſpeedy in their applications at this office, the North-eaſt corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets.

JOSEPH PENNELL, Commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the Marine department.

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber living on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, four doors above Market-ſtreet, an Apprentice Boy, named RICHARD BUTLER, about 14 years of age, 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, had ſhort hair; he is a ſmart boy at figures and his tongue. Had on when he went away, a ſhort fuſtian coat, blue cloth jacket, corduroy breeches, new ſtockings and ſhoes, and a round hat. Whoever brings the ſaid boy to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward.

Philad. Feb. 20, 1785. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW.

Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, Feb. 17, 1785.

WHEREAS AGNES M'READY, the wife of the ſubſcriber, of Bart townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, hath upon the inſidious advice and interference of pretended friends eloped from him, and now reſides with her father Hugh Colter, of ſaid townſhip. This is therefore to give NOTICE to all perſons whatſoever, that I will pay no debt of her contracting, nor will allow any perſon indebted to me to pay the ſame to her. The ſubſcriber has taken this public method to prevent thoſe pretended friends or others from lending her money, which he is convinced they would not be induced to do from any other motives than to oppreſs him, and increaſe the animoſity that now ſubſiſts occaſioned by their interference and advice. ¶

DANIEL M'READY.

Wilmington, February 12, 1785.

WAS taken up at the Ferry in this Borough, on Monday, the 7th inſt. a dark cheſnut ſorrel coloured HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, the off hind foot white, has a ſmall ſtar on his forehead. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ ISAAC LAURENCE.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Sixth and Vine-ſtreets, in this city, containing 19 feet front on Vine-ſtreet, and 95 feet on Sixth-ſtreet; bounded on the ſouth by a 15 feet alley, extending from Sixth-ſtreet eaſtward.

Alſo a LOT, 18 feet front and 79 feet deep, and then narrowing to the breadth of 15 feet, and continuing that breadth 20 feet in depth; bounded on the weſt by Sixth-ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the north by the ſaid 13 feet alley; being part of the real eſtate of Dr. Cadwalader Evans, deceaſed. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet.

Philad. Feb. 22, 1785. ¶ 5 w. ROWLAND EVANS.

BURLINGTON PORK in barrels, Hogs Lard in kegs, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Sugar in hogſheads, together with a variety of Dry Goods, China, Glaſs and Queens-Ware for ſale, by JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN, in Second-ſtreet, eight doors below the market. c 6 w.

ALL perſons indebted to JONATHAN BROWNE, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to the ſubſcriber, legally impowered to receive the ſame. All debts not paid before May next, he has poſitive orders, without reſpect to perſons, to put their bonds, notes and accounts into the hands of an Attorney at Law to recover.

ANDREW BUNNER, Attorney in Fact to
tbc. ELIZABETH BROWNE, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

By ISAAC PENINGTON,

At the SUGAR-HOUSE, the corner of Race and Crown-ſtreets, Double and Single refined LOAF SUGAR, LUMP SUGAR and MOLASSES. ¶ 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE No. 2862.

To be SOLD by public Sale,

On the Premiſes, at twelve o'clock, the 11th day of April next, being the ſecond day of the week,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, part of the eſtate of Samuel Rhoads, late of this city, deceaſed; containing 90 acres, more or leſs, about 60 of which are cleared, 20 meadow, and the remainder woodland. There are on it a frame houſe, kitchen, weaver's ſhop, barn, ſtables, &c. and about four acres of bearing orchard; lately in the tenure of Mary Brown, deceaſed, now of Samuel Danford.

Alſo, a PLANTATION, near the above, and part of the ſame eſtate, containing 170 acres, more or leſs, about 100 of which is woodland, 18 meadow, and more may be made, the remainder is cleared plough land. There are on it a log dwelling-houſe, frame barn, ſtables, &c. and a number of thriving apple-trees. Both plantations are within five or ſix miles of Briſtol, about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, near the Falls Meeting-houſe, and convenient to a ſchool, mills, ſtores, &c. They will be divided into parcels, from about 30 to 50 acres each. The terms of payment are, 20l. down, one third of the remainder in one year, one third in two years, and the other one third in three years, with intereſt. SARAH RHOADS, Executrix,
THOMAS FRANKLIN, Executor.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1785.

To be Lett on Ground-rent for ever,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pegg and New-Market-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Pegg's Run.

Likewiſe a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, bounded on Front-ſtreet continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Haydock and Canal-ſtreets. The flouriſhing ſituation of this neighbourhood, and contiguity of the Lots to a canal and the river Delaware, renders the ſituation very elegible for improvements. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-ſtreet, or to

3d Month 29, 1785. 2 m. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying between the branches of Elk, in Cæcil county, Maryland, and within five miles of the Head of Elk, a place of great trade. The plantation contains about 200 acres of land, a ſtone houſe, kitchen and ſpring-houſe, with a good barn and ſtables, and about 15 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be eaſily made, with a quantity of good woodland. The title is indiſputable. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may have the place ſhewn to them by SAMUEL WHAN, ſtore-keeper, who lives near the premiſes. If it be not ſold before the 20th of April next, it will then and there be expoſed to public ſale, with other articles fit for houſe-keeping; where due attendance will be given, by

March 26, 1785. ‡ JAMES FINLEY.

There will be expoſed to SALE, by way of public Vendue, on the Second Day of the Sixth Month of the preſent year, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A CERTAIN TRACT or LOT of LAND, containing about 175 acres, ſituate in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, adjoining lands of Edward Duffield and Andrew Singley, bounding on Delaware river and Briſtol road, near the 13 mile ſtone. There is on ſaid premiſes, about 17 acres of excellent meadow, the moſt of which is well ſet with timothy graſs, and produces a great burthen; there is cleared, fit for the plow, about 24 acres of freſh land, the moſt of the remainder well timbered, and is near to a good landing; it affords a pleaſant proſpect to the river Delaware. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may know the terms. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

3d Month 24, 1785. ¶ DANIEL WALTON.

TO ALL whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That NIGEL GRAY, of Allen townſhip, in Northampton county, yeoman, having given bond to MICHAEL KEYSER, late of the ſame place, yeoman, that a good and valid deed ſhould be made to the ſaid Michael for a tract of land hereunder deſcribed; which land being mortgaged in the Loan-Office of Pennſylvania, and the deed whereby the ſame was holden being loſt, he hath applied to the General Aſſembly, now ſitting in Philadelphia, praying leave to offer a bill to be enacted into a law, to remedy the defect in the title of the ſaid land, in order that the petitioner may be relieved concerning the premiſes.

The tract above referred to is ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, beginning at a poſt by the weſt branch of Delaware river; thence eaſt 177 perches to a poſt; thence by land of Robert Clendenan and John Ridle, north 7 degrees, weſt 239 perches to a poſt; thence by land of John Boyd and John Walker, weſt 76 perches to a cedar-tree on the bank of the ſaid branch; thence down the ſaid river the ſeveral courſes to the place of beginning; containing 233 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Nathaniel Taylor. March 26, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Friday, the 25th inſt. a Servant Man, named JOHN DICK, born in Glaſgow, came from London laſt fall, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, light complexion, a little pock-marked, ſhort ſandy hair, between 21 and 22 years of age. Had on and took with him, a new lead colour coating coat, white cloth jacket and breeches, with plated buttons, a round felt hat, almoſt new, good ſhoes and ſtockings, likewiſe a quantity of other cloaths which are not known. It is ſuppoſed he is gone off in company with Thomas Melcolm, who worked as a journeyman at ſaid place, as they are both miſſing. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, if in company with Melcolm, and brings them both to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for John Dick, paid by JAMES CUMMING.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1785. §

Purſuant to an order of the Orphans Court, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, there will be expoſed to public ſale, the 16th day of April next, at two o'clock, on the premiſes,

A LOT of LAND, ſituate in Warwick townſhip, ſuppoſed to be nearly 40 acres, 25 of which is cleared tillable land, the remainder under timber, with a never-failing ſpring of excellent water; the lot is bounded by lands of William Ramſey, Adam Kerr, and others; late the property of John Poalk, deceaſed, and to be ſold by JOSEPH HART, and
March 25, 1785. § JAMES POALK, Adminiſt.

N. B. The conditions will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

TO BE LETT,

AN elegant COUNTRY SEAT, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the Falls of the river Schuylkill, formerly occupied by the Honorable John Penn, Eſquire.

Likewiſe the Farm, Farm-houſe, Barn, Out-houſes, including a quantity of excellent Meadow, well watered. For Terms, apply to JOHN VANDEREN, jun.

Schuylkill Falls, March 30, 1785. ¶ 2 w.

ON THURSDAY,

The 14th of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of the Honorable Conſul General of France, will be SOLD by public Vendue,----all the

Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture

Of the Hon. Chevalier De La Luzerne, Miniſter of France,

CONSISTING of Beds, Bedding, Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Deſks, Cheſts of Drawers, Looking-glaſſes, an elegant Clock, Andirons, two large Luſtres, Curtains, a Marquee, two large Mahogany Preſſes, a Jack, &c. &c.

Alſo the great Dancing-room, built in June, 1782, and a large Dining-table and Benches, that will accommodate 120 Perſons, a Coach-houſe and ſtable, about 100 Volumes of Books, a large Book of Prints relative to Architecture and Ornaments, and ſome Maps.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1785.

A Quantity of dipt Tallow Candles,

In ſmall Boxes, juſt arrived, and to be SOLD by

MORDECAI LEWIS & Co.

In Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge,---who have alſo for SALE,

Excellent Hyſon and Bohea TEA,

And a very general ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE. ¶

Cheſter, March 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 7th day of April enſuing, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, One Moiety of 300 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Sadſbury, bounded by lands of Thomas Trueman, James M'Clellan, and lands late of William Marſh. The ſaid tract of land is part cleared, has middling improvements thereon, with good convenience of meadow; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Gravener Marſh, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, March 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 8th day of April enſuing, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 195 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Filſon, Ellis Puſey and others; late the eſtate of Daviſon Filſon, deceaſed, ſubject to a leaſe of 999 years; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

TO be RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT well-known STAND for public buſineſs, ſituated at the corner of the Main-ſtreet and Back-ſtreet, in the village of Chriſtiana Bridge; the dwelling-houſe, ſtore-houſe, ſtables and garden, with an excellent pump of water at the door, all in good repair.

And to be ſold, A twelve acre LOT of WOODLAND, within one mile of the above village; the lot is well timbered with all ſorts of timber. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

March 29. 1785. ¶ ROBERT PORTER.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

Living in Wood's-Town, Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey,

THE choice of two valuable PLANTATIONS, lying in ſaid county, one lying on the river Delaware, oppoſite Wilmington, containing 200 acres, on which are a good new houſe, orchard, and about 15 acres of good banked meadow, and there may be made about 35 acres of excellent ſwamp meadow, which is already part cleared, the ſituation is the beſt on the river for a ferry to Wilmington, a good landing on ſaid place; the whole ſubject to a leaſe, which expires in one year. The other lies within three miles of Wood's-Town, is an excellent farm for wheat, or any other grain, containing about 220 acres, 120 of which are cleared, 50 acres cleared within three years, the reſt woodland, full of timber, about five acres of meadow, and more may be made, there is a good ſpring of water in every field but one; with a large new barn, 46 feet by 30, well finiſhed, a ſmall new dwelling-houſe, good ſpring-houſe cloſe to the door, with as good a ſpring of water as any in the ſtate, and a good orchard; the place all in good fence, rents at about 75l. per year, ſubject to a leaſe of three years to come. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, that lives near the city of Philadelphia, may ſee the draughts, and be further informed, by applying to Mr. JOHN LOCKART, living in Second-ſtreet, a little above Chriſt-Church, the corner of Comb's-Alley. The one half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the reſt as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; and by applying to the ſubſcriber, may ſee the lands.

JECHONIAS WOOD.

Wood's-Town, March 30, 1785. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, ſituate upon Oldman's creek, about three miles from the river Delaware, in Salem county, Weſt-New-Jerſey; the property of the deceaſed Mr. George Somervell, conſiſting of 155 acres, 50 of which are good meadow. THIS plantation is excellently ſituated for attending the Philadelphia market, Mr. Somervell's houſe being only 24 miles diſtant from it, and to which it has the advantage of water carriage by the creek, ſhallops and other craft paſſing the door almoſt daily for that city. There is a very good dwelling-houſe, with barn, ſtable, &c. alſo a good orchard, and a never-failing ſpring of excellent water near the door.

Alſo, 50 acres of Woodland, near to Beaver creek, about a mile from the main plantation.

Alſo, nine acres of valuable Meadow, ſituated near the mouth of Oldman's creek, adjoining to Aquila Jones's plantation.

And alſo, ſeven and an half acres of land, near Oldman's creek bridge: This is a good ſituation for public buſineſs, and was purchaſed for building on.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the above, or any part thereof, will be informed of particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN LOCKHART, merchant, in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia. March 30, 1785.

Cheſter, March 22, 1785.

WAS committed to this goal on the 4th of this inſtant, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, who calls himſelf JAMES MURRAINE; had on a white linen coat, linſey waiſtcoat, tow trowſers, and an old wool hat. Likewiſe was committed about the ſame time, a Negro man, who calls himſelf TOM, and ſays he belongs to Mr. Robert Milligan, of Philadelphia, but ran away from ſaid Milligan's plantation, in the Lower Counties. Their maſters, if any they have, are hereby notified to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in three weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees.

¶ THOMAS TAYLOR.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, March 23.*

A letter from Charles Thomſon, Eſq; was read, and an order taken that the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſeventeenth inſtant, which it incloſes, be publiſhed for three weeks ſucceſſively in the reſpective newſpapers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *aſſembled, March 17, 1785.*

WHEREAS it muſt conduce to the preſervation of public credit, and the equal diſtribution of juſtice, that the amount of the national debt be aſcertained with the utmoſt expedition; and as delay in the ſettlement of accounts tends to render them obſcure, and to encourage frauds, by preventing the means of detecting them;

Reſolved, That all perſons having unliquidated claims againſt the United States be, and they are hereby required, within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abſtract of ſuch claims to ſome commiſſioner in the ſtate in which they reſpectively reſide, who is authoriſed to ſettle accounts againſt the United States; and any perſon or perſons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be precluded from any adjuſtment of the ſame, except at the Board of Treaſury; provided, that in thoſe ſtates where there is no commiſſioner of accounts, the citizens of ſuch ſtate or ſtates ſhall be allowed one year for delivering their claims, from the time when a commiſſioner ſhall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all perſons who ſhall neglect to deliver in a particular abſtract of their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be excluded from the benefit of ſettlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Purſuant to an order iſſued out of the Orphans Court for Cheſter county, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, the 11th day of April next,----the ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Tract or Parcel of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Radnor, containing about 80 acres, whereon are erected, a log houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. four or five acres of good watered meadow near the houſe, about ten acres of woodland, well timbered, bounded by lands of John Morgan and James Hunter, and the diviſion line between the county of Montgomery and Cheſter.

Alſo will be ſold at ſaid place, a LOT of 29 acres of excellent LAND, bounded by lands of Jonathan Thomas, John Jones, and others, ſituate in the townſhip of Newtown, in the county of Cheſter aforeſaid; which two tracts or pieces of land were late the property of William Thomas, of Lower Merion, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, Adminiſtrators of the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate. JOHN LLEWELLIN,
March 25, 1785. § NATHAN JONES, Adminiſt.

THE Members of the *Philadelphia* Contributionſhip for enſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire, are deſired to meet at the Court-Houſe, on the 11th Day of *April* next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, in order to chuſe TWELVE DIRECTORS AND A TREASURER for the enſuing Year.

By Order of the Directors,
CALEB CARMALT, Clerk.

March 25, 1785. ¶

WAS committed to this goal ſome time ago, a certain RICHARD NIXON and ROBERT JURDON, belonging to William Aſkew of Virginia. Said Aſkew is deſired to come and diſcharge their goal fees, or otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in three weeks from the date hereof, on paying them. ¶

Cheſter, March 22, 1785. THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 24th inſtant, a large brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, with a long ſwitch tail, middling low carriage, and a little heavy eared, natural to trot or pace, about 9 or 10 years old, no brand known. Any perſon taking up ſaid horſe and thief, that the thief may be ſecured in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only, EIGHT DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 28, 1785. § THOMAS CARVER.

To be LETT by the Subſcriber,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, containing 16 acres, ſuitable for any public buſineſs or for a gentleman's family for the ſummer ſeaſon, it being in a pleaſant ſituation, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river and of the city of Philadelphia. There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a well of excellent water at the door, a large garden, with a number of fruit trees well pailed in, a frame ſtable and hay loft, and ſundry other conveniencies. For further information enquire of Joſeph Ogden, at the ferry aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, about two miles from the premiſes. ¶ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 100 acres, ſituated in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, whereon are a good log dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a good barn, cellared under, with two ſmall tenements and ſmith's ſhop, all in tolerable good repair, a good ſpring and ſpring-houſe, with ſeveral acres of good watered meadow, the plough land tolerable good, and may be greatly improved, being within one mile of ſeveral lime-kilns, is convenient to ſeveral merchant and ſaw-mills, alſo to places of worſhip of divers denominations; about 12 miles from Newport, and 14 from Wilmington. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, may be further informed reſpecting the premiſes and terms of ſale, by applying to

DAVID HOOPES, or
ELIZABETH MILHOUS, on the Plantation.

New-Garden, 3d Month 5, 1785. ¶

WHEREAS CATHARINE TITUS, wife of the ſubſcriber, of Mount-Bethel townſhip, in the county of Northampton, has behaved herſelf in a very unbecoming manner. This is therefore to give public notice to all perſons, not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

his
March 12, 1785. ¶ JACOB † TITUS
mark.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Kingſeſſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 5th of December laſt, a ſorrel COLT, about three years old, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, long ſwitch tail, and ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. March 15. § WILLIAM LODGE.

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, March 15, 1785.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, Camping-Town, a ſorrel MARE, with ſome white hairs, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ BENEDICT ABRAHAM.

To the GENERAL PROPRIETORS of *WEST-JERSEY.*

WHEREAS a meeting of the General Proprietors was requeſted by advertiſement, to have been on the ſecond day of February laſt, which, from the extreme hardneſs of the weather, and difficulty of croſſing the river, the Committee appointed for tranſacting the buſineſs of the General Proprietors were prevented from attending: Therefore, the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion are requeſted to meet at the houſe of JAMES ISDELL, in the city of Burlington, on MONDAY, the 11th day of APRIL next, by eleven o'clock in the morning, for the purpoſes mentioned in the former advertiſement, as the buſineſs propoſed concerns the general intereſt of the Weſtern Proprietors.

March 3, 1785. § DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DENNIS DOUGHERTY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to MARGARET DOUGHERTY, Adminiſtratrix, in Water-ſtreet, above the Draw-bridge, where Groceries are ſold as uſual, likewiſe Tobacco and Snuff, wholeſale and retail. §

New Britain townſhip, Bucks county, March 7, 1785.

WHEREAS JAMES WIER, of the townſhip of Warrington, county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, obtained a Judgment BOND from me the ſubſcriber, for the ſum of Forty Pounds, dated January 15, 1771, and is in the hands of Robert and John Wier: This is to forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it until the deceaſed's eſtate is adminiſtered, and a proper ſettlement of the ſame. ROBERT FLACK.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, in the night of the 3d of March, a dark Iron Grey Gelding, about 13 hands high, no ſhoes on, a natural pacer, with a long ſwitch tail, a low carriage, with a ſmall blaze in his face, four years old laſt ſummer, no brand known. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 10, 1785. † ANDREW KOSTNER.

THE Truſteesr of the Academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church inform the public, that it is intended to open the inſtitution on Monday, the 4th of April next; when boys of whatever religious denomination will be received into any of the following ſchools, of which the Academy will conſiſt.

A ſchool for the Latin and Greek Languages, in connection with the Elements of Hiſtory, Rhetoric and Poetry.

A ſchool for Mathematics, including Arithmetic, in which will alſo be taught the practical Application of the ſaid Branches.

A ſchool for Reading and Speaking the Engliſh Language grammatically, and with propriety; and,

A ſchool for the French Language.

The higher claſſes in the Latin ſchool are to repair at ſuitable hours in every day to the Mathematical School, in order that they may finiſh their education in the learned Languages and in the Mathematics at the ſame time.

The pupils in the two laſt mentioned ſchools, are to read and ſpeak once in every week, under the direction of the maſter of the Engliſh ſchool.

As the hours in the French ſchool will be only from ten to twelve in the forenoon, and from two to four in the afternoon, the pupils therein will be inſtructed at the other hours, either in Mathematics or Engliſh, as the parents or guardians may deſire.

Writing will be taught in all the ſchools.

Tutors are engaged in the abovementioned Branches; and additional aſſiſtance will be procured if neceſſary.

The price of tuition will be 20s. entrance, and 30s. per quarter; except in the Latin and French ſchools, where will be required the ſame entrance, and 40s. per quarter.

Thoſe who intend to ſend pupils, are deſired to give in their names to Mr. John George, who will attend for the purpoſe every day in Eaſter week, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, at the houſe now occupied by Mr. Brown, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, where it is intended to open the Academy. March 15, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted TAVERN and PLANTATION thereunto belonging, known by the name of the Spread Eagle, 16 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road, containing 96 acres, about 13 acres of good meadow, 20 timber land, and the reſt clear; the houſe is 43 by 33 feet, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, a large ſtone ſhed built laſt fall, 86 feet long, one ditto 24 feet long, and one of wood large enough for four teams to feed in; the three ſheds ſufficient to contain 70 horſes, the new one has a well of water in the centre under the roof; a Tan-yard in good repair, with bark and mill-houſe built of ſtone, the roof is covered with cedar ſhingles, a ſtone ſtable and barn, three bearing orchards, containing near 400 trees of the beſt kinds of fruit, ſufficient to make near 30 hogſheads of cyder the bearing year. Poſſeſſion and an indiſputable title can be given the 10th of April next. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ¶ ALEXANDER CLAY.

Was left at the houſe of the ſaid Clay, laſt fall was three years, a ſtocking weaver's loom. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwiſe it will be ſold in three weeks from this date. March 14, 1785.

A MILLER WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT for an honeſt, ſober, induſtrious man, who underſtands manufacturing wheat in the beſt manner, and is capable in every reſpect of the management of a mill, conſiſting of two pair of ſtones, one of which are French burrs, ſituate near Potowmack River, in Virginia, a fine healthy country---alſo, to ſuperintend the buſineſs of a cooper's ſhop, wherein three hands are employed, near the mill.

If his knowledge extends to the mill-wright buſineſs, ſo as to keep the running geers in repair, it would add to the convenience; and his having a ſmall family would be preferable to none. He will be furniſhed with a comfortable dwelling-houſe contiguous to the mill, a good garden properly pailed in, and perhaps ſome other conveniences, as may be ſtipulated and agreed on. He muſt produce unqueſtionable recommendations of his honeſty, ſobriety, and induſtry, to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, Mount Vernon, in Virginia, or to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, who will contract with ſuch perſon on generous terms.

ROBERT LEWIS and SONS.

March 10, 1785. † 4 w.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of JOHN REYNELL, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, about eleven miles from this city, containing 286 acres; ſituate in Ridley townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, and joining the land of the late John Knowles, deceaſed, and others; about 150 acres are woodland, within a mile or two of a landing on Darby creek, from whence wood, &c. may be conveyed, at a ſmall charge, by water, to Philadelphia. Any perſon deſirous to ſee the place, will pleaſe to call on JOHN BRADFIELD, the tenant, who will ſhew it, and give poſſeſſion the firſt of April. If not ſold, it will be Lett.

For terms, apply to JOSHUA HOWELL, SAMUEL COATS, JOSEPH PASCHALL, } Execut.

Philad. March 11.

RAMSEY's MILLS.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THE above Mills with the Plantation thereunto belonging, conſiſting of 75 acres, 30 of which is cleared, with a ſufficient quantity of good watered meadow for ſaid place, and more may be made, the remainder woodland; on ſaid place are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a cellar under the ſame, ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtone barn, ſtable and cow-houſe, a tan-yard conſiſting of ten vats, one latch, two lime, one water pool, ſix handlers and two bates with a good ſtone beam-houſe in which ſtands a ſtove, a ſtone mill-houſe and bark-houſe, near which is a new pump, a currying-ſhop, with a ſufficient quantity of bark (of the firſt quality) for three years; contiguous to which ſtands a new ſtone houſe ſuitable for a family; a Griſt-mill built of ſtone, three ſtories high, conſiſting of one water-wheel, two pair of ſtones, three bolting cheſts and a fan, all which go by water, the inſide works are as good as new, fit for merchant and country work; a cooper's ſhop; an oyl-mill conſiſting of heavy works, all new, which wrought 7000 buſhels of flaxſeed laſt year. Said mills ſtand on the ſouth branch of Neſhaminy, and afford a ſufficiency of water for both, nine months in the year. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, may be more particularly informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber on ſaid place.

Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, HUGH RAMSEY.
March 14, 1785. §

N. B. Said Ramſey continues to give the higheſt price for Flaxſeed, Hides and Skins, as uſual.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the firſt day of April enſuing,

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, a large and convenient ſtone barn, with 90 acres of good upland ground, or leſs, as may be moſt agreeable, and a proportion of meadow; within ſix miles of Philadelphia, a very ſuitable place to tend the markets. For terms, apply to JOHN VANDEREN, Miller, on the premiſes.

Roxborough, March 19, 1785. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Hughes, of Churchill, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, late deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payments, to enable the ſubſcriber to pay the debts of ſaid deceaſed; and all thoſe having demands againſt him are deſired to bring them in, properly authenticated, to JAMES BROWN, at Churchill, who is empowered to tranſact that Buſineſs at that place, or to

§ THOMAS MAY, Adminiſtrator.

Wilmington, Delaware State, March 15, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the beginning of October next.

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, BREWERY and MALT HOUSE, now in the tenure of James Gregſon, ſituated on Fourth-ſtreet, near the corner of Race-ſtreet. The premiſes are in good repair, and well adapted to their reſpective uſes. If not ſold at the time abovementioned, they will be again lett. For terms apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. t. f.

Philad. March 20, 1785.

FOR SALE,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of William Shute, Eſq; late of the townſhip of Pileſgrove, county of Salem, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT valuable PLANTATION on which he lived, containing upwards of 260 acres, of which 150 are cleared, ſome part meadow, and more may be made; the remaining part good woodland and ſwamp. There are on ſaid plantation, a frame dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on each floor, with a good cellar under the whole, and brick kitchen adjoining, barn, milk-houſe over a never failing ſpring of excellent water, and a large apple orchard. The ſituation of this place renders it very advantageous for farming, raiſing of ſtock, or carrying on any public buſineſs, as there is one or more ſprings in each field, which do not fail in the drieſt ſeaſon; and is not more than 30 miles from Cooper's Ferry, 9 from a public landing, within 3 of a Preſbyterian, Anabaptiſt and Friend's Meeting-houſes; and within one mile of a griſt, ſaw, and fulling mills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, which will be made very eaſy, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on the premiſes.

SAMUEL & ENOCH SHUTE, Executors.

March 7, 1785.

To the PUBLIC in general, particularly to the FARMERS.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Hamburgh, that very valuable Clover Seed called

Lucern & Burnett SEED.

TO ſpeak any thing in favor of this ſeed would be needleſs, as the people who are acquainted with the nature of this clover, know that it produces 8 or 9 tons of the beſt hay per acre in England and Germany, and furniſhes the cattle in the three winter months with the fineſt paſture. A very ſmall quantity of it is remaining. Thoſe who are deſirous to profit the advantage of it, muſt ſpeedily apply for it to the ſubſcriber, living the upper end of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, who has likewiſe imported a little of the very beſt kind of divers FLOWER SEEDS.

To be LETT, for the Summer Seaſon,

For a gentleman's ſeat, in a very pleaſant ſituation in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road towards the Schuylkill, a very convenient Houſe, Gardens, and other conveniences, &c. &c. 4 miles from the city.

February 12, 1785. ¶ E. LEWIS TREICHEL,

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT-MILL, with two pair of ſtones, one of which is a French bur, three bolting-cheſts, with cloths and other materials for manufacturing flour.

Alſo a large convenient FULLING-MILL, near the other. The whole in good repair. Situated in Harford county, Maryland, about 20 miles from Baltimore, 9 from Joppa, and about the ſame from the head of Buſh river; plentifully ſupplied with water in the drieſt ſeaſon, by a ſtream called Winter's Run, acroſs which is a good dam. The premiſes contain about 20 acres of land, whereon are erected, contiguous to the mills, a new ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 30 feet long by 26 wide, with a cellar under the whole, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, 18 feet by 20, a ſtone ſmith's ſhop, good ſtabling, new pailed garden, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN SMITH, on the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, at Londongrove, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, who will make a good title to the ſame.

3d Month 3, 1785. † JOSHUA PUSEY.

TO BE LETT,

For a term of 7 or 10 years, and may be entered on immediately,

A CERTAIN Lot of GRASS GROUND, under fence, containing 10 acres, ſituate in the Neck, about two miles below this city, near the river Schuylkill, and adjoining lands of the Widow Parker and William Carſon, being part of the eſtate of Jeremiah Warder, deceaſed. For terms and further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ROWLAND EVANS.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1785. tbctf.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of patented LAND, ſituated in Little-Britain townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, about 60 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 28 from the Head of Elk, 30 from Chriſtiana Bridge Landing, and about 6 miles from the river Suſquehanna; containing 275 acres, and the uſual allowance of 6 acres per 100 for roads, &c. one half whereof is cleared and under a good cheſnut fence, about 12 acres thereof are good watered meadows, and more may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes, a large log dwelling-houſe, with 3 rooms and 2 fire-places on a floor, a large log kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the houſe, alſo a large log barn newly thatched, with ſufficient ſtabling under the ſame roof, a ſpring of excellent water near the kitchen door, a thriving young bearing orchard, of about 400 apple and 60 peach-trees. What makes this plantation the more valuable is, that the different roads which lead from Charleſtown, the Head of Elk, Chriſtiana Bridge and Wilmington, center into one main road a little below, and run through this plantation directly to Lancaſter; and as it lies ſo very convenient to water carriage either to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, Chriſtiana or Baltimore markets, it would, in every reſpect, make an excellent ſtand for a ſtore or public houſe.

Alſo, another PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, about five miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile from the Old Riſing Sun, on a road leading from the old York road to Frankford, containing about 73 acres, whereof about four acres are woodland, and the remainder clear, four acres of good meadow, and about ſix acres more may eaſily be made, as Wingohickon creek (a never-failing ſtream of water) runs through great part of it. On this plantation are a new one ſtory ſtone houſe, frame ſtable, and a young orchard, containing about 50 apple-trees. This plantation, on account of its pleaſant and high ſituation, would ſuit for a gentleman's retreat. The titles to the above plantations are indiſputable. Plans thereof may be ſeen, and the terms known, by applying to

CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the corner of Second and Vine-ſtreets.

Who has alſo for ſale, ſeveral other Plantations in different parts of the country; ſeveral Houſes and Lots in and near the city; and a number of Lots to lett on reaſonable ground-rents, in different parts of the city and Northern Liberties.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, late the property and dwelling of Thomas M'Kim, Eſq; deceaſed, being ſituate in New-Caſtle county, about five miles from Wilmington, containing 400 acres, 150 of which are cleared, the remainder covered with heavy timber, ſuitable for ſhip-plank, ſtaves and fire-wood, which being ſo convenient to a landing and market renders it valuable. There are on ſaid plantation, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a log barn, ſtables and hay-houſe, a large orchard of the beſt grafted fruit; the meadows at preſent a little out of repair, but may be made equal to any in that part of the country. This place being ſituate on the Brandywine, has a beautiful ſeat for mills, forge, or other water-works. For terms, apply to JOHN M'KIM, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to the City Vendue-Store. Philadelphia March 16, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the tenth of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 110 acres of land, ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Gulph road, and a road leading from Lancaſter road to Spring mill ferry, about two miles from Lancaſter road, and adjoining lands of Charles Thomſon, Eſq; about two thirds cleared, the reſt well timbered; there is a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a good cellar, a ſtone kitchen one and a half ſtories high, 15 feet by 18, a pump of good water that has never been dry, a compleat barn, with a ſtable and cow-houſe, and an excellent garden before the door. Alſo a good log-houſe, with two rooms and two fire-places below, and a good new log ſhop adjoining, ſuitable for a tradeſman, a log ſpring-houſe with good water, and ſeveral never-failing ſprings of water, two orchards, one produces a good quantity of fruit, the other young; there is a rich bottom, and a conveniency of making watered meadow. Said place is in good repair, and allowed to be as good ſoil as any in the parts, very commodious, and the ſituation very pleaſant, being a high level ground, eaſy to till, and allowed to be one of the healthieſt places in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, would ſuit a gentleman that has a particular regard for his health, near to ſeveral places of worſhip of different denominations, and lime may be had within two miles; it is alſo near to ſeveral merchant-mills and ſchools, and would ſuit to be divided, with buildings on each part. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or one half, may be further informed by applying to Joſeph Ogden, at the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Feb. 9, 1785. † HENRY PUGH.

BOLTING-CLOTHS.

Superfine, fine, common and coarſe Bolting Cloths, of the beſt Quality, to be SOLD by

MARY LEWIS,

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet. §

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's lot, in Wilmington, in the night of the 7th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, about 10 years old, dark mane and tail, 14 and an half hands high, well made, of good courage, and carries himſelf well under the ſaddle, or in a carriage, is about half blooded, canters and trots well, and generally uſed as a hackney; he was late the property of Captain Thomas Read, and the late William Pickle, Eſq; of Philadelphia. Any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have the above reward; or for the horſe alone, TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by JONAS CANBY.

N. B. It is believed that a certain George Deal and George Plank, in concert, ſtole the ſaid horſe; and Deal (who is a brother of Nicholas Deal, on Tinicum Iſland) went off with him. Plank is under an arreſt on that account.

Wilmington, 2d Month 19, 1785. § 8 w.

TO BE LETT,

THE Farm called SPRING BROOK, commonly known by the name of DOUGLASS's TRACT, ſituated on the river Delaware, and joining the flouriſhing town of Lamberton, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres cleared land beſide woodland, with the dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and coachhouſe, and a ſmall houſe joining Lamberton; the ſituation beautiful; a fine proſpect of the river up and down; very large handſome garden, in good order, the houſes all in good order, and the dwelling-houſe newly repaired, and neatly finiſhed in the inſide, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer ----a good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the ſoil ſuitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouſe, who will agree with any gentleman or farmer who may want the ſame. tbc.

APRIL, 1785. THE NUMB. 2863.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1785.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, March* 23.

A letter from Charles Thomſon, Eſq; was read, and an order taken that the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſeventeenth inſtant, which it incloſes, be publiſhed for three weeks ſucceſſively in the reſpective newſpapers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *aſſembled, March* 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it muſt conduce to the preſervation of public credit, and the equal diſtribution of juſtice, that the amount of the national debt be aſcertained with the utmoſt expedition; and as delay in the ſettlement of accounts tends to render them obſcure, and to encourage frauds, by preventing the means of detecting them;

Reſolved, That all perſons having unliquidated claims againſt the United States be, and they are hereby required, within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abſtract of ſuch claims to ſome commiſſioner in the ſtate in which they reſpectively reſide, who is authoriſed to ſettle accounts againſt the United States; and any perſon or perſons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be precluded from any adjuſtment of the ſame, except at the Board of Treaſury; provided, that in thoſe ſtates where there is no commiſſioner of accounts, the citizens of ſuch ſtate or ſtates ſhall be allowed one year for delivering their claims, from the time when a commiſſioner ſhall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all perſons who ſhall neglect to deliver in a particular abſtract of their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be excluded from the benefit of ſettlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia April 1, 1785.

COUNCIL taking into conſideration an act of the General Aſſembly, entituled "An Act to authorize and direct the "immediate payment of the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds "ſterling, to the deviſees and legatees of Thomas Penn and "Richard Penn, and to the widow and relict of the ſaid Thomas "Penn, being the firſt yearly payment directed to be paid to "them by an act of Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entitul"ed "An act for veſting the eſtate of the late Proprietaries "of Pennſylvania in the commonwealth,"

Ordered, That the following notice be inſerted in three of the weekly news-papers of Philadelphia, for three weeks ſucceſſively.

Whereas in and by an act of General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, entituled "An act for veſting the eſtate of the late "Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in the Commonwealth," paſſed on the twenty-ſeventh day of November, which was in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, it was, for the conſideration therein mentioned, enacted and provided, "That the ſum of one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds, "ſterling money of Great-Britain, ſhould be paid out of the "Treaſury of this ſtate, to the heirs and deviſees of Thomas "and Richard Penn, late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, reſpectively, and to the widow of Thomas Penn, in ſuch proportions as ſhould hereafter by the Legiſlature be deemed equitable "and juſt, upon a full inveſtigation of their reſpective claims, "but that no part of the ſaid ſum of one hundred and thirty "thouſand pounds ſterling ſhould be paid as aforeſaid, within "leſs than one year after the termination of the war between "the United States of America and Great-Britain, nor more "than twenty thouſand pounds ſterling, nor leſs than fifteen "thouſand pounds ſterling thereof, ſhould be paid or payable in "any one year, until the whole ſum ſhould be diſcharged, and "that the firſt annual payment thereof ſhould be made at the "expiration of one year after the termination of the war."

And whereas in and by an act of General Aſſembly, entituled "An act to authorize and direct the immediate payment of the "ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds ſterling, to the deviſees and "legatees of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and to the widow and relict of Thomas Penn, being the firſt yearly payment directed to be paid to them by an act of Aſſembly of "this Commonwealth, entituled "An act for veſting the eſtate "of the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in the Commonwealth," paſſed the tenth day of February laſt, it is enacted, "That the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds, ſterling money of "Great-Britain, be immediately paid, as by the act firſt recited "is directed, on warrant or warrants for the ſame, ſigned by the "Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, on the Treaſurer of "this ſtate, ſuch warrant to be firſt entered in the Office of the "Comptroller-General, and to be made payable to the perſon or "perſons who ſhall be legally empowered to receive, and give a "proper acquittance for the ſame; and if any controverſy ſhall "ariſe among and between the ſeveral claimants thereof, the "Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council ſhall and may, at their "diſcretion, nevertheleſs proceed to pay the ſaid ſum of fifteen "thouſand pounds ſterling, to and amongſt the Repreſentatives "of the ſaid Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and the widow "of the ſaid Thomas Penn as aforeſaid, or ſuch of them as ſhall "chuſe to receive the ſame, taking ſecurity neverthleſs, if the "Supreme Executive Council ſhall deem it neceſſary, that the "monies ſo paid ſhall be juſtly and fairly diſtributed and applied, "according to the true intent and meaning of the act firſt before "recited." Now, in purſuance of the ſaid laſt recited act, the perſons entitled to receive the ſaid ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds ſterling, are hereby called upon to appear before the Supreme Executive Council in perſon, or by his or her attorney or attornies, in order to receive the ſame.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are deſired to take notice, that the annual election for Twelve Managers and a Treaſurer will be held at ſaid Hoſpital, on MONDAY, the ſecond day of May next, between the hours of three and ſix in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
R. KEEN, Clerk.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, April 4, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE PICKERING, late of Philadelphia, joyner, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to

April 11. REBECCA PICKERING, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

On *SATURDAY*,

The 17th Inſtant, at Twelve o'Clock, at the Coffee-Houſe, will be SOLD by public Vendue, for Account of whom it may concern,

THE Wreck of the Ship CONCORD,

Lately from Briſtol, bound for this port, ſtranded on Dunks's Bar, at the Entrance of Stow Creek, in the River Delaware, with Part of her Tackle and Cargoe in her.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, April 8, 1785.

April 9, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL RHOADS, jun. deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted, to

SARAH RHOADS, Executrix,
THOMAS FRANKLIN, Executor. ¶

To be LETT or SOLD,

A HEALTHY, commodious COUNTRY SEAT, in the vicinity of Germantown, on the road leading from the Market-houſe to John Vanderen's mill; a large dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with piazzas to both rooms, over the whole, good garrets, and cellars, a large garden, with ſeveral aſparagus beds and a variety of fruit-trees, carriage-houſe and ſtable for 6 horſes, the privilege of paſture for two horſes and a cow; there is a pump of excellent water in the yard, with many other advantages attending this healthy ſituation, as being near a ſchool, market, mills, &c.

If ſold, the purchaſer may have from 12 to 60 acres of land, ten of which are wood, a large orchard, a ſtone houſe for a tenant, with barns, and all other neceſſary out-houſes. For terms, apply to

SARAH RHOADS, or
April 9, 1785. † THOMAS FRANKLIN.

THOMAS HALE,

CARPENTER,

In Walnut-ſtreet, above Fifth-ſtreet,

CONTINUES the Buſineſs of hanging BELLS through all the Apartments of Houſes. He is ſupplied with the beſt Materials, and enſures his Work to laſt for ſeven Years on the original Coſt. Thoſe who chooſe to employ him, may depend on having the Work performed in the neateſt and beſt Manner.

N. B. Applications, either written or verbal, left at LAMBERT WILMER's, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, will be attended to. ¶ April 9, 1785.

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, April 11, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 7th inſtant, a ſorrel HORSE, 14 hands high, with a whitiſh mane and tail, a natural trotter, 7 years old this ſpring, ſhaved on the ſides with the traces, ſhod before, and has lately had the ſtrangles, which may yet be perceived by the ſhortneſs of the hair under his jaws. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ SAMUEL M'NAIR.

To be LETT by the Subſcriber,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, containing 16 acres, ſuitable for any public buſineſs or for a gentleman's family for the ſummer ſeaſon, it being in a pleaſant ſituation, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river and of the city of Philadelphia. There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a well of excellent water at the door, a large garden, with a number of fruit trees well pailed in, a frame ſtable and hay loft, and ſundry other conveniencies. For further information enquire of Joſeph Ogden, at the ferry aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, about two miles from the premiſes. ¶ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Purſuant to an order of the Orphans Court, held at Newtown for the county of Bucks, there will be expoſed to public ſale the 16th day of April next, at two o'clock, on the premiſes,

A LOT of LAND, ſituate in Warwick townſhip, ſuppoſed to be nearly 40 acres, 25 of which is cleared tillable land, the remainder under timber, with a never-failing ſpring of excellent water; the lot is bounded by lands of William Ramſey, Adam Kerr, and others; late the property of John Poalk, deceaſed, and to be ſold by JOSEPH HART, and } Adminiſt.
March 25, 1785. § JAMES POALK, }

N. B. The conditions will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

Living in Wood's-Town, Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey,

THE choice of two valuable PLANTATIONS, lying in ſaid county, one lying on the river Delaware, oppoſite Wilmington, containing 200 acres, on which are a good new houſe, orchard, and about 15 acres of good banked meadow, and there may be made about 35 acres of excellent ſwamp meadow, which is already part cleared, the ſituation is the beſt on the river for a ferry to Wilmington, a good landing on ſaid place; the whole ſubject to a leaſe, which expires in one year. The other lies within three miles of Wood's-Town, is an excellent farm for wheat, or any other grain, containing about 220 acres, 120 of which are cleared, 50 acres cleared within three years, the reſt woodland, full of timber, about five acres of meadow, and more may be made, there is a good ſpring of water in every field but one; with a large new barn, 46 feet by 30, well finiſhed, a ſmall new dwelling-houſe, good ſpring-houſe cloſe to the door, with as good a ſpring of water as any in the ſtate, and a good orchard; the place all in good fence, rents at about 75l. per year, ſubject to a leaſe of three years to come. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, that lives near the city of Philadelphia, may ſee the draughts, and be further informed, by applying to Mr. JOHN LOCKART, living in Second-ſtreet, a little above Chriſt-Church, the corner of Comb's-Alley. The one half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the reſt as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; and by applying to the ſubſcriber, may ſee the lands.

JECHONIAS WOOD.

Wood's-Town, March 30, 1785. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, ſituate upon Oldman's creek, about three miles from the river Delaware, in Salem county, Weſt-New-Jerſey; the property of the deceaſed Mr. George Somervell, conſiſting of 155 acres, 50 of which are good meadow. THIS plantation is excellently ſituated for attending the Philadelphia market, Mr. Somervell's houſe being only 24 miles diſtant from it, and to which it has the advantage of water carriage by the creek, ſhallops and other craft paſſing the door almoſt daily for that city. There is a very good dwelling-houſe, with barn, ſtable, &c. alſo a good orchard, and a never-failing ſpring of excellent water near the door.

Alſo, 50 acres of Woodland, near to Beaver creek, about a mile from the main plantation.

Alſo, nine acres of valuable Meadow, ſituated near the mouth of Oldman's creek, adjoining to Aquila Jones's plantation.

And alſo, ſeven and an half acres of land, near Oldman's creek bridge: This is a good ſituation for public buſineſs, and was purchaſed for building on.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the above, or any part thereof, will be informed of particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN LOCKHART, merchant, in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia. March 30, 1785

ON *THURSDAY*,

The 14th of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of the Honorable Conſul General of France, will be SOLD by public Vendue,---all the

Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture

Of the Hon. Chevalier De La Luzerne, Miniſter of France,

CONSISTING of Beds, Bedding, Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Deſks, Cheſts of Drawers, Looking-glaſſes, an elegant Clock, Andirons, two large Luſtres, Curtains, a Marquee, two large Mahogany Preſſes, a Jack, &c. &c.

Alſo the great Dancing-room, built in June, 1782, and a large Dining-table and Benches, that will accommodate 120 Perſons, a Coach-houſe and ſtable, about 100 Volumes of Books, a large Book of Prints relative to Architecture and Ornaments, and ſome Maps.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1785.

A Quantity of dipt Tallow Candles,

In ſmall Boxes, juſt arrived, and to be SOLD by

MORDECAI LEWIS & Co.

In Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge,---who have alſo for SALE,

Excellent Hyſon and Bohea TEA,

And a very general ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE. ¶

Cheſter, March 24, 1785.

TO be RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT well known STAND for public buſineſs, ſituated at the corner of the Main-ſtreet and Back-ſtreet, in the village of Chriſtiana Bridge; the dwelling-houſe, ſtore-houſe, ſtables and garden, with an excellent pump of water at the door, all in good repair.

And to be ſold, A twelve acre LOT of WOODLAND, within one mile of the above village; the lot is well timbered with all ſorts of timber. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

March 29, 1785. ¶ ROBERT PORTER.

TO ALL whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That NIGEL GRAY, of Allen townſhip, in Northampton county, yeoman, having given bond to MICHAEL KYPER, late of the ſame place, yeoman, that a good and valid deed ſhould be made to the ſaid Michael for a tract of land hereunder deſcribed; which land being mortgaged in the Loan-Office of Pennſylvania, and the deed whereby the ſame was holden being loſt, he hath applied to the General Aſſembly, now ſitting in Philadelphia, praying leave to offer a bill to be enacted into a law, to remedy the defect in the title of the ſaid land, in order that the petitioner may be relieved concerning the premiſes.

The tract above referred to is ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, beginning at a poſt by the weſt branch of Delaware river; thence eaſt 177 perches to a poſt; thence by land of Robert Clendenan and John Ridle, north 7 degrees, weſt 239 perches to a poſt; thence by land of John Boyd and John Walker, weſt 76 perches to a cedar-tree on the bank of the ſaid branch; thence down the ſaid river the ſeveral courſes to the place of beginning; containing 233 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Nathaniel Taylor. March 26, 1785.

To be Lett on Ground-rent for ever,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pegg and New Market-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Pegg's Run.

Likewiſe a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, bounded on Front-ſtreet continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Haydock and Canal-ſtreets. The flouriſhing ſituation of this neighbourhood, and contiguity of the Lots to a canal and the river Delaware, renders the ſituation very elegible for improvements. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-ſtreet, or to

3d Month 29, 1785. 2 m. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying between the branches of Elk, in Cæcil county, Maryland, and within five miles of the Head of Elk, a place of great trade. The plantation contains about 200 acres of land, a ſtone houſe, kitchen and ſpring-houſe, with a good barn and ſtables, and about 15 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be eaſily made, with a quantity of good woodland. The title is indiſputable. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may have the place ſhewn to them by SAMUEL WHAN, ſtore-keeper, who lives near the premiſes. If it be not ſold before the 20th of April next, it will then and there be expoſed to public ſale, with other articles fit for houſe-keeping; where due attendance will be given, by

March 26, 1785. ‡ JAMES FINLEY.

V I E N N A, *January* 15.

A COURIER from Hermanſtadt arrived on Tueſday laſt with accounts, that the troubles in Tranſylvania were entirely appeaſed, and that the two chiefs of the rebels Horiah and Kioſka have been taken in the woods of Kadakes in the following manner: Two Wallachians, formerly intimates of the two Chiefs, but who were returned to their duty, entered the wood as if they meant to hunt in it, and knowing all the intricate paths, they ſoon found out the retreat of the two Chiefs, who were warming themſelves by a fire at the mouth of a cave: The two peaſants ſat down by them, and watching an opportunity, each ſeized his man, and upon a ſignal given a detachment of troops which followed the peaſants immediately appeared, and ſecured both Horiah and Kioſka, who are now cloſely confined at Carlſburgh; their puniſhment muſt be ſevere indeed, if it bears any compariſon with the cruelties they and their adherents have been guilty of. Many principal families have been entirely ruined by them; the huſbands, fathers, and ſons, they maſſacred in the moſt cruel manner, whilſt the wives and daughters fell victims to the brutality of theſe wretches; the caſtles and houſes were plundered and burnt in the diſtricts of Hunvad and Zaroad, where the rebels chiefly exerciſed their cruelties. There are only 100 houſes left ſtanding. The Count de Salins, another rebel Chief, is in the Venetian territory. An officer, formerly in the Auſtrian ſervice, but who was broke at the ſame time with the Count, has offered to take him, on condition of his receiving a reward, and that his child ſhall be provided for if he loſes his life in the attempt.

January 19. When Horiah was taken, he had in his poſſeſſion property to the amount of 30 000 florins, in coin, gold, and jewels, and the ſeal of his new monarchy was found upon him, the device being a heart pierced with a ſpear, and the following words appearing upon the rim, *Horiab Rex Daciæ*. After laying down their arms, the inſurgents returned to the citizens the gold, ſilver, money, and other effects of which they had plundered them.

The troubles in Tranſylvania are entirely over, ſince Horiah and his companion have been taken. The Emperor has cauſed to be diſtributed 600 ducats among thoſe who have taken part in the capture of theſe Chiefs, which has animated the ſoldiers in their purſuit of the reſt of the rebels. It is ſaid that the Emperor, curious to ſee Horiah, has ordered him to be brought to Vienna. That wretch had the precaution to throw a paper, which he had about him, into the fire, juſt as they went to tie him with ropes.

Hague, Jan. 31. The general talk here is of a treaty of participation and ceſſion going to take place between the Emperor and the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, the execution of which may greatly influence the politics of Europe. All we ſhall at preſent ſay on the ſubject is, that it may be a uſeful diverſion for this Republic, as it it may ſoon find the Emperor buſineſs enough at a diſtance from our frontiers.

All is ſtill in a ſtate of uncertainty as to peace or war; we only know that France is doing all ſhe can to accommodate matters, and notwithſtanding thoſe appearances, from which it was judged that all ideas of peace were at an end, yet we know there is as much reaſon as ever to hope that a happy accommodation may take place.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 31. Letters from Hamburgh by the laſt mail mention that ſome accounts have been received from Berlin, declaring that the health of a great northern Monarch was in a very declining ſtate. It was reported he had been ſeized with a palpitation of the heart, which at times produced a giddineſs and inſenſibility, which the faculty apprehended might produce very alarming conſequences.

Feb. 1. There certainly is great reaſon to apprehend, that India is not at this moment in a ſtate of as great tranquility as we could wiſh. Reports, countenanced by reſpectable men, unconnected with party, ſay, that Tippoo Saib, ſo far from having obſerved the articles of peace, has actually renewed hoſtilities.

The Britiſh ſettlements in India are very far from being on terms of amity with each other. It is well known, that for ſome time paſt a ſomething worſe than coolneſs has ſubſiſted between Calcutta and Madras; and from reports in circulation on the continent, there is reaſon to apprehend that ſome violent meaſures have been adopted in the Supreme Council of Bengal; one of which is ſaid to be, that Lord Macartney is ſuperceded in the Government of Madras. Should ſuch a reſolution be reſiſted by his Lordſhip, while Mr. Haſtings ſhould endeavour to enforce it, Tippoo Saib might then find a moſt favourable opportunity to invade the Carnatic once more, and over-run it with his armies, as his father did before him.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, January 4.

"The Barbary rovers are exceedingly numerous and troubleſome: The Algerine corſairs, though the Dey profeſſes great friendſhip to the Engliſh, heſitate not to ſtop our ſhips, from whence they are earneſt to procure ſuch nautical articles as quadrants, glaſſes and compaſſes, without paying for which it is little better than a downright robbery. The King Fiſher ſloop is diſpatched to Algiers with a repreſentation to the Dey, concerning this very illegal interruption to our trade, which otherwiſe bids fair to thrive, particularly from the Spaniſh ports."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Jan. 29.

"It is too evident that the negociation will at length terminate contrary to the wiſhes of the powers who are become mediators between the Emperor and the States General. The Dutch Miniſter has received from their High Mightineſſes the *ultimatum* of the conceſſions the States are willing to make to preſerve the public tranquility; but they are decifive in the Aſſemblies of all the Seven United Provinces, againſt giving up this unalterable claim to the perpetual ſovereignty of the Scheldt; while on the other hand it continues to be aſſerted by the Imperial Court, that the Barony of Maeſtricht is by no means a compenſation, as it is one of the dependencies of the Houſe of Auſtria, it having been wreſted from the ancient Counts of Flanders by the rapacity of the Dutch Government in the beginning of the laſt century. The Compte de Mallebois commences his journey to Holland the middle of next month, as he is to be at the Hague by the 19th of February."

Feb. 2. By authentic accounts from Bruſſels, dated January 22, we learn, that an ingenious engineer in the ſervice of France has clearly ſhewn, in a diſſertation upon opening the Scheldt, that every commercial purpoſe reſpecting the Imperial trade would be much more effectually accompliſhed by cutting a canal from Bruges to Ghent, which might be done at a very inconſiderable expence, in compariſon to that which muſt ariſe in caſe of a war.

Letters from Oſtend by the laſt mail declare, that the States of Middleburgh had publiſhed an invitation to the ten provinces, to unite in a fœderal union againſt the proceedings of the Imperial Court, whoſe late tranſactions, the Burgomaſters aſſert, are neither warranted by political expedience nor the law of nations.

Feb. 3. A deputation of Commiſſioners from the United States of America is expected in England in the courſe of a few weeks, to treat with our Miniſters on the final adjuſtment of the commercial ſyſtem.

By the laſt accounts from Holland, we hear, that on the arrival of two couriers, nearly on the heels of each other, at the Hague, from Paris, there was much apparent buſtle among the preſiding Magiſtrates. The States General met on the 21ſt ult. and ſat till midnight, and have ſat deliberating every day ſince. The Prince of Orange's regiment of dragoon guards, which had been countermanded ſome time ſince, are again ordered to prepare to march immediately, to reinforce one of the garriſons on the frontiers. Thoſe whoſe horſes are not in order are to march on foot, and cattle to be provided and ſent after them.

Feb. 4. Letters from Paris mention an exchange being in meditation of a very conſiderable nature, and which will not only determine the diſpute on the opening of the Scheldt, but prevent it from becoming a queſtion in future. The idea of this arrangement they ſay will do honour to the Stateſman who is its author; but in the mean time it is kept a profound ſecret.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Dec. 24.

"The death of Prince Solomon, of Georgia, has been productive of great trouble. Prince Heraclius, at the head of a large body of Ruſſians, and Tartars, propoſed one of his deſcendants to ſucceed to the government of the principality; but the party attached to the deceaſed, fearing they ſhould be ſubjected to the Court of Ruſſia, took arms, under the protection of the Pacha of Trebiſond, and the Abaſſians, a free people inhabiting the plains at the foot of the Eaſtern Mountains. The number of the latter party amounting to 30,000 men, Prince Heraclius was obliged to yield to ſuch ſuperior force, after an engagement and purſuit into his own country, in which 3,000 of his followers were ſlain, including a Ruſſian General and 1,000 men of the ſame country. A nephew of Prince Solomon, named David Chan, is nominated ſucceſſor to his uncle. This Prince has obtained a vaſt booty, principally in ſlaves, with which the country abounds."

Feb. 7. By the laſt advices from Amſterdam, we learn, not without ſurprize, that the loan of ſeven millions of guilders, by way of lottery, of 70,000 tickets, on account of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company, was no ſooner known than filled; and it is no leſs worthy of remark, that notwithſtanding the embarraſſed ſtate of the Company, their three per cent. bonds ariſing from this lottery are eagerly bought up at no leſs that 92 per cent.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, Jan. 5.

"It has been for ſeveral days confidently aſſerted here, that a treaty is on the point of being negotiated between our Court and the Emperor of Morocco, according to which that Monarch is to attack the Algerines by land, while the confederated Chriſtian powers aſſault the great aſylum of the piratical depredators by ſea; and that after the reduction of the city of Algiers and its dependencies, the Emperor of Morocco is to be put in poſſeſſion of the whole Algerine coaſt, where the ſubjects of Spain are to be ſecured in divers excluſive commercial privileges."

Letters from Geneva, dated January 24, ſay, that in conſequence of ſome late requiſitions from the Court of Verſailles, touching the part taken by the States of Switzerland in the preſent diſpute between the Emperor and Holland, Count de Polignac, the French Miniſter, had abruptly left that city.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Feb. 3.

"Affairs have again taken a new turn, and now we talk of peace with as much boldneſs as ever; it is univerſally believed that a plan is agreed to for ſettling the differences between Holland and the Emperor, an equivalent having been offered, on condition of the Houſe of Auſtria for ever abandoning their claim on the Scheldt. This is the fact."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented a bill, prepared by order of his Majeſty in Council, reſtricting the trade between the colony of Newfoundland and the United States of North-America, permitting the importation into the former of bread, flour, and live ſtock only, in Britiſh ſhips, the property of Britiſh owners, navigated according to law, and furniſhed with a licence agreeable to a form annexed.

Mr. Eden declared, that it was not from any pride of oppoſition, or vanity of ſuperior information, that he now roſe to oppoſe the introduction of this bill, but merely from an honeſt zeal to elicit the truth on what he deemed a very important ſubject. In the title of this bill, the purport was ſaid to be reſtriction. To abridge a power already exiſting, or contract a licence already beſtowed, was his idea of reſtriction. But this bill, which gave a liberty, and permitted an extenſion unknown to the laws at preſent, could not, ſurely, be deemed, in any ſenſe, reſtrictive. If the preſent bill ſhould be conſtrued as a reſtraint, all the late proclamations iſſued by the Privy Council muſt be looked on, as having held forth the language of error, as in them the licence granted by the preſent bill was permitted as an indulgence, not held forth as a reſtraint, and treated as a favourable relaxation of the laws, not as a contraction of powers of which the Colonies were already in poſſeſſion. That whatever change of dominion any ſtate may undergo, the ſubordinate executive offices of government had nothing to do with the change, until it was formally recognized by act of Parliament. On this principle, the United States of America were preciſely in the ſame predicament, with regard to the intercourſe with Newfoundland, as they were before the late revolution. If that intercourſe was then forbidden, as was really the caſe, it muſt be ſo at this inſtant, and the proviſions of this bill operate, therefore, as a permiſſion, and not a reſtraint. It was on the principle he had juſt laid down, that Dunkirk, though for a century in the poſſeſſion of France, that Stetin, though long the property of Pruſſia, and Riga, long annexed to the dominions of Ruſſia, were not yet recognized as French, Pruſſian, or Ruſſian Ports reſpectively, nor could ſo be deemed by the officers of our cuſtoms for any purport of the navigation act.

The ſituation of commerce, Mr. Eden obſerved, claimed at preſent a peculiar degree of attention from every gentleman in that Houſe; there were no leſs than five ſyſtems for its regulation now pending, or ſhortly to be agitated. He explained himſelf to mean the ſyſtems which are eſſentially requiſite for our commercial intercourſe with Ireland, France, Spain, Ruſſia, and North-America. The mention of Ireland, he ſaid, reminded him that we ſhould be cautious in the preſent inſtance, leſt our jealous ſiſter ſhould ſuppoſe, that, in dictating the forms under which we would permit the commerce with Newfoundland to be carried on, we inſidiouſly meant to legiſlate for her. He again recurred to the title of the bill, which mentioned its proviſions as reſtrictive, which, he ſaid, contradicted both law and uſage; and concluded with moving, that the order of the day for bringing ſaid bill be diſcharged.

Mr. Jenkinſon in reply obſerved, that the introduction of this bill was a meaſure of abſolute neceſſity. The preſent Governor of Newfoundland (Admiral Campbell) had found it expedient to admit the importation of the commodities of the United States into that iſland until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known. As the ſame neceſſity which induced the Governor to take this ſtep, ſubſiſted at preſent, it only remained for Adminiſtration here, to reſtrain the importation to ſuch things as were eſſentially requiſite, and to reconcile the permiſſion, as far as poſſible, to the principles of the navigation laws: Theſe laws, he ſaid, he looked upon as the ſupports, not only of our commercial greatneſs, but of our exiſtence as an independent nation; and, had any proviſion of this bill militated againſt thoſe laws, as had been aſſerted, he would be the laſt man in that Houſe to give it his ſupport. He advanced it as an incontrovertible maxim, that whatever was not prohibited by law, was in fact permitted; and he called on any perſon in the Houſe to prove any general principle or expreſs law, which forbids an intercourſe between our colonies and thoſe of foreign nations; for in this latter, or a ſimilar light, we are at preſent to view the United States. If there is no ſuch law, then the commerce is at preſent open, and the proviſions of the preſent bill muſt of courſe operate as a reſtraint. As an inſtance that ſuch an intercourſe has not been conſidered as illegal, he mentioned the traffic at one time carried on between our northern colonies and the French Weſt-India iſlands. On their ariſing to an enormous height, application was made to the Houſe of Commons for redreſs: Had that Parliament conſidered it as an illicit trade, they would have ordered an immediate confiſcation of the veſſels employed; but, conſidering it merely as impolitic, not illegal, they contented themſelves with impoſing duties on each article, amounting to a prohibition,

Lord North obſerved, that the cavil in this caſe conſiſted in calling for a general principle or an expreſs law, where the intercourſe was only forbidden by the tenor of commercial cuſtom, or municipal regulation. A veſſel of the United States, he ſaid, previous to the late permiſſion, which this bill was about to eſtabliſh, would not be ſuffered to enter at any port in Newfoundland, not becauſe the officer could lay his finger on a prohibitory ſtatute, but becauſe the veſſel could not produce the dockets, certificates, &c. which the regulations of the port required. He therefore agreed with his right Hon. Friend, Mr. Eden, that the proviſions of the preſent bill were by no means reſtrictive, but the reverſe; and proceeded to aſk why the principle of the bill was ſo narrowed as it ſtood at preſent; and why it was not alſo extended to Canada and Nova-Scotia? If it was neceſſary for one colony, it muſt be ſo for another; if ſalutary for Newfoundland, it muſt alſo prove beneficial to them. He alſo ſupported the doctrine, that no change of dominion could affect any place, unleſs that change was recognized by act of Parliament; and adverted to Ireland, which he ſaid was evidently comprehended in the bill, which mentioned veſſels ſailing from any port of his Majeſty's European dominions. Unleſs managed with caution, this muſt certainly irritate our jealous ſiſter. We ſhould therefore moſt carefully diſcriminate our motives on the preſent occaſion. If the bill was introduced in conſequence of a general principle, ſhe might ſuppoſe herſelf injured by our proceeding; but if, as a particular grant, we might certainly incumber it with what conditions we pleaſe. In reply to the argument drawn from the commerce with the French Weſt-India iſlands, his Lordſhip obſerved, that ſuch traffic was moſt certainly illicit. If Parliament did not declare the law to be ſo, it was only becauſe they wiſhed to recur to the eaſieſt mode of prevention, not that they intended, in the ſmalleſt degree, to give an implied ſanction to the former intercourſe.

Mr. Jenkinſon obſerved, that though ſome gentlemen affirmed the United States were now in the ſame commercial predicament as before the late revolution, yet ſurely no perſon could ſay that thoſe privileges which appertained to them as *Britiſh Colonies*, could belong to them at preſent. Had ſuch privileges been granted to any province by name, Pennſylvania for inſtance, the obſervation might hold; but as with their ſituation they changed their name, the conſequence muſt certainly be reverſed.

Mr. Pitt made a few remarks on the arguments which fell from oppoſition; obſerved, that no law had been adduced, though repeatedly called for, which forbad that general intercourſe which this bill was calculated to reſtrict. That the Proclamations which granted this licence as a permiſſion were not written by him, but retained from the form of thoſe iſſued by a former Adminiſtration. That the mention of Ireland by the noble Lord oppoſite him (Lord North) was ill-timed in its introduction, and miſchievous in its intent; meant to excite alarms and diffuſe jealouſies, for which the preſent circumſtances afforded no cauſe.

Lord North vindicated himſelf from the charges of the Miniſter, and declared that he only meant to preſcribe that degree of neceſſary caution which the ſubject required.

Mr. Eden and *Mr. Jenkinſon* made each a few obſervations.

Mr. Fox entered into a long ſupport of the arguments uſed by his friends. The Miniſter's charges on Lord North he treated with the greateſt aſperity, and commented on the imprudence of rejecting that caution, which the experience of every day proved to be ſo neceſſary to the preſent Adminiſtration.

To this a very deſultory converſation ſucceeded, conſiſting either of repetitions of former arguments, or of obſervations totally irrelevant to the ſubject. The ſpeakers on the ſide of Adminiſtration were the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Jenkinſon and Mr. Bearcraft; on the part of Oppoſition, Mr. Eden, Mr. Fox, Lord North and Sir James Erſkine.

After which the queſtion being put, Mr. Eden's motion was negatived without a diviſion.

The bill was then brought up, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, February 5.

"Sunday, at noon, a great ſtorm of ſnow came from the ſouth, afterwards it ſhifted to the eaſt, at night it got full north, with a moſt violent wind, which laſted till next morning, when it greatly ſubſided; a ſevere froſt then ſet in, which has continued ever ſince, and the Tyne, above bridge, is again cloſed up; but happily we hear of no material damage at ſea. The ſnow fell very deep in ſeveral parts of the country, and the Hexham road was rendered impaſſable for two days; ſo that the carriers from Carliſle, which generally arrive here on Tueſdays, did not come in till Thurſday; and the Bernard-caſtle carriers, which ſhould have been here yeſterday, are not yet arrived."

Extract of a letter from Dunſtable, dated Sunday night.

"In the laſt three days we have had more ſnow than has proportionably fell all the winter; the fields are covered three feet deep by what has fallen this day, and the roads are full, ſo that the waggons and heavy carriages find it exceedingly difficult to travel."

Feb. 9. The invention of air balloons is, we are aſſured, by accounts from Paris, likely to turn out of much more utility than it has hitherto been ſuppoſed thoſe ingenious machines would accompliſh. M. Le Roy, of the Royal Academy of Belles Letters, has for ſome time paſt been making experiments with them in the navigation of boats and ſmall veſſels, and has proved, to the ſatisfaction of the Academicians, that a boat directed by a balloon is infinitely ſafer from being overſet, than by any ſails hitherto made uſe of.

Feb. 10. A letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Amſterdam has the following article: "It is generally believed here that there will be no war, as the differences between the States and the Emperor are upon the point of being ſettled; ſo that all foreigners who have entered into their ſervice have leave to return to their reſpective houſes, except the ſhipwrights, whom the States will retain in their ſervice till they have got their fleet upon a more reſpectable footing than ever it was before. The ſmuggling trade is carried on very briſkly from this port to England, Scotland and Ireland, and their veſſels generally return loaded with coals, which are much cheaper here than they are in London. They are providing themſelves with large ſtocks, for fear a duty ſhould be laid on all coals exported from England."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, February 1.

"The Marquis de Verac, the French Miniſter, confers daily with the Members of the Government, and hopes ſeem again to be given that an accommodation may take place with the Emperor. In the mean time the preparations for war are no where relaxed, and our frontiers are now well guarded, as the ſeaſon for hoſtilities draws nearer."

Feb. 12. The Dutch merchants have not yet entirely relinquiſhed the ideas of peace. According to the laſt letters, ſome favourable accounts have been received from Paris within theſe few days, but the more general opinion among the common people is, that there will ſtill be a war.

The French and Dutch mails, received at the poſt-office on Saturday laſt, bring no intelligence of any importance. The ſame glorious uncertainty prevails, in regard to war and peace, and the lies of one day are contradicted by the ſpeculations of the next. Matters, however, cannot long remain in this ſtate of ſuſpence, and the approaching ſpring will, in all likelihood, bring them to a concluſion.

Feb. 15. No circumſtance in the opening of the preſent ſeſſion has contributed more to the ſatisfaction of the public, than the aſſurance that England was not to be involved in any war that may ariſe on the continent. The Dutch, by their attack on the Imperial ſhip on the Scheldt, opened the box of Pandora, and the apprehenſions of war ſtill alarm all the powers on the continent. The problem reſpecting the Scheldt is rendered more difficult in its ſolution by the interference of every new power. GREAT-BRI-

tain alone has kept clear of any such interference as might oblige it to become a party; and in this the ardent and anxious wiſhes of the nation have been gratified; for it ſeemed with one voice to demand of the Miniſter a reſpite from its contributions to bloodſhed, and a continuance of peace.

Nulla ſalus bello: Pacem te poſſimus omnes.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated February 7.

"Their High Mightineſſes had an extraordinary meeting laſt Saturday morning, after the reception of ſome important diſpatches from Brabant. In the evening the States diſpatched a courier to Paris, with an anſwer, it is ſaid, from their High Mightineſſes to the ultimatum of the Emperor."

Extract of a private letter from Antwerp, Jan. 20.

"Two Imperial officers of rank in the engineers corps have arrived at this place from Vienna, who being entertained at the houſe of the Abbe *****, aſſured him, that the young Count Palfy had arrived from his Lordſhip in Hungary, with advice that the rebels had laid down their arms, and that the alarming troubles were nearly ended. It is the opinion of the ſaid engineer officers, from the public rumour in Vienna, that all thoughts of a war are at an end; and that their court has been greatly indebted to the aſſiſtance of the Queen of France and Prince Kaunitz, who is ſaid to be one of the moſt able negociators in Europe. The King of Pruſſia ſeems totally againſt any rupture; the preſent poſture of affairs are not to his mind. This veteran Prince has a great antipathy to the Emperor; and had it not been for the alliance of Joſeph with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, he would aſſuredly have been rejoiced to encounter the Imperial army in the field."

HARTFORD, April 5.

The public are cautioned againſt a ſpecies of villainy that is become very faſhionable; that of forging and ſelling private notes of hand. Several of theſe have lately appeared; ſome of them againſt men of the firſt credit in the ſtate; in others the names are all fictitious. Theſe notes are generally fabricated and ſold in towns diſtant from the reſidence of the real or pretended parties and the witneſſes. Five or ſix of theſe forged notes have been brought to a gentleman in Middletown, who has not a note againſt him on earth. Some have appeared againſt gentlemen in Hartford, in favour of men who cannot be found. Every perſon will be careful not to purchaſe any obligations without the knowledge of both obligor and obligee; as otherwiſe he hazards the loſs of his property by this new ſpecies of fraud.

TRENTON, *April* 11.

Friday laſt the ſtudents of the Trenton Academy were publicly examined in Latin and Engliſh Grammar, in Geography, and in the other branches of Education taught in this ſeminary. Their performances did credit to themſelves, and were the ſtrongeſt proofs of the care and attention of their teachers.

In the afternoon the ſcholars gave a ſpecimen of their improvement in the Art of Speaking, in the preſence of a polite and crouded audience, who gave many ſignal teſtimonies of their approbation.

The Supreme Court now ſitting have appointed the Weſtern Circuit Courts of this ſtate, for the preſent year, to be held in the county of Cape-May, the laſt Tueſday in May; in the county of Cumberland, the firſt Tueſday in June; in the county of Salem, the ſecond ditto in ditto; in the county of Glouceſter, the third ditto in ditto; in the county of Burlington, the fourth ditto in ditto.

And the Eaſtern Circuit to be held in the county of Middleſex, the third Tueſday in July; in the county of Monmouth, the fourth ditto in ditto; in the county of Morris, the fourth Tueſday in September; in the county of Somerſet, the firſt Tueſday in October; in the county of Eſſex, the third ditto in ditto; in the county of Bergen, the fourth ditto in ditto; in the county of Suſſex, the fourth Tueſday in November.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 13.

On Friday laſt, the General Aſſembly adjourned until the 23d of Auguſt next, then to meet in this city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Amſterdam, to his friend in this city, dated October 6, 1784.

"I am informed that the two American ſhips (bound to the Eaſt-Indies) of which Meſſrs. Green and Bell are the commanders, have both been at the Cape of Good Hope, and will probably get their buſineſs done at China. They may be expected back about March next."

A letter from Amſterdam, dated December 21, ſays, "It is the opinion of moſt people here, that there will ſoon be a very hot war between the Emperor of Germany and the Hollanders."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 4.

"On account of the depredations of the Barbary corſairs, there are no inſurances yet fixed on American bottoms: Thoſe on Engliſh bottoms, from London to Boſton, are five guineas per cent. and to New-York, two guineas and an half; to Philadelphia, Charleſtown and Annapolis, ditto. From Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow to New-York, the inſurance is fixed at the ſame price."

A letter from London of the 8th February contains advice of the failure of the *Imperial* Eaſt-India Company, eſtabliſhed at Oſtend in the year 1781 or 1782. An event that will be attended with very alarming and ſerious conſequences to the merchants in London.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Cape Nichola Mole, to his friend in New-York, dated Feb. 23, 1785.

"Orders were received yeſterday from the General at Port-au-Prince, deſiring the officers of the cuſtoms at this place ſhould repair to him immediately, with all the books and papers of their office: That the port of Cape Nichola Mole ſhould be ſhut againſt all colours except the French, on pain of loſing their property. They are to eſtabliſh three cuſtom-houſes, one at the Cape, one at Port-au-Prince, and one at Aux-Cayes. Be ſo obliging as to publiſh this charge for the information of people trading to this iſland."

Governor MOULTRIE, of the ſtate of South-Carolina, publiſhed a *notification* on the 17th March laſt, to all perſons who were citizens of any of the Sifter States, and have been baniſhed therefrom, and have not produced certificates of their re-admiſſion thereto, from the *Legiſlative* and *Executive Authorities* of their reſpective ſtates in which they formerly reſided, ſtrictly ordering them to depart the ſtate in *one month* from the date thereof.

Notice has alſo been given to all other perſons who have been baniſhed the ſtate of South-Carolina, and have returned thereto under the treaty of peace, that they immediately depart after the expiration of an indulgence of *three months* from the above date.

The General Aſſembly, on Thurſday laſt, appointed the Hon. Charles Pettit and James Wilſon, Eſquires, to repreſent this State in the Congreſs of the United States.

On the 29th ult. arrived at Charleſton, South-Carolina, the brig Betſey, Capt. Swan, in 15 days from Cape Gracios a Dios. She brings the following intereſting intelligence:---That the Iphigene frigate, of 28 guns, had arrived there from Jamaica; the Ariel ſloop of war, of 16 guns, and the Belliſarius tranſport, with 350 regulars under Col. Harrington, and that more were daily looked for. It was then expected that the Spaniards would make an attack on Black River on the 19th ult.

*** The publication of the Report of the Committee of Aſſembly on the petitions of the Non-jurors is purpoſely delayed until our next, in order that it may be accompanied with ſome Strictures.

*** For the Act to provide further regulations, whereby to ſecure fair and equal proceedings in the Land-Office, and in the ſurveying of lands, ſee the ſupplement to this Day's Gazette.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

Your publiſhing the incloſed, will oblige

A CORRESPONDENT.

P----T, replete with patriotic zeal,
Whoſe only pride's to prop the public weal,
Each ſharping, daring ſpeculator's friend,
To diſtant ages ſhall thy worth deſcend.
Parent of funding! by whoſe ſpecial care,
Shall public faith her brilliant plumage wear,
Again reſume her health reviving face,
Blaſted nine years, and ſunk with foul diſgrace.
Let hardy ſoldiers, once with laurels deck'd,
Tho' long chagrin'd, ſtill beggar'd by neglect,
View their certificates, which fate's cold hand
Has alienated, due reſpect command.
Let ſpeculative ſtateſmen, and their friends,
Enjoy their thouſands and their thouſands tens,
On others labours ſtill encreaſe their ſtore,
And add to forty, fifty thouſand more;
While Mars's vot'ries with heroic fire,
Like vet'ran Romans, only ſhall aſpire
To deeds of war, and naked, hungry go,
Thro' dreary deſarts, or a waſte of ſnow,
Storm Quebec's walls with unſucceſsful line,
But tame the fury of the dread Burgoyne,
Make Trenton tremble, mingle lead with hail,
O'er troops of Heſſians glorioufly prevail,
Join Fayette's legions, make Cornwallis bend,
And bring the buſineſs to an happy end!
Then aſk for whom in ſummer's heat they glow?
For whom they ſhiver in the winter's ſnow?
For whom, half naked, ſcout from hill to dale,
Whilſt thirſt and hunger cruelly aſſail?
For us, the SPECULATORS anſwer, ſure,
For us the ſoldiers all their toils endure;
For us the ſtate ſhall ſpecial ſtatutes frame,
Let ſoldiers, yeomen, be content with fame:
They fought, they bled, for freedom, for renown,
The toil be theirs, the profit all our own:
The Britiſh ſoil, of Peers ſtill owns the ſway,
Are we leſs worthy of the rank than they?
In eaſtern climates mighty Nabobs reign,
Our country too her Nabobs ſhall maintain.
We've paſs'd the Funding Bill, and fix'd as fate,
Our fortunes reſt, regardleſs of the ſtate;
Wealth jointly held with P----t, B----d, M---e,
Nor time, nor chance, ſhall e'er reduce our pow'r;
Rights, conſtitutions, into atoms hurl'd,
We'll riſe the Nabobs of the weſtern world.

TO BE SOLD,

The Brig HANNAH,

NOW lying at the lower ſide of Meaſe's wharff. Weſt-India produce will be received in payment. For terms, apply to MORDECAI LEWIS and Co. in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

A cargoe of Brandy,
A quantity of Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks,
Ditto of Loaf Sugar, in hogſheads and tierces,
Dipt Tallow Candles, in ſmall boxes,
A few bales of Ravens Duck,--- Drillings and Diapers,
Bohea and Hyſon Teas of ſuperior quality,-- common Green ditto,
A very large aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Spring Goods,
And fifty hogſheads of James River Tobacco, of the Richmond inſpection. ¶ April 12, 1785.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1785.

THE Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA are deſired to take Notice, That the annual ELECTION of DIRECTORS and TREASURER for the enſuing Year, will be held at the Company's Apartments, in Carpenter's-Hall, on MONDAY, the ſecond Day of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual Payments, and the Shares of thoſe Members who ſhall be then in Arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL SITGREAVES, Secretary.

Philadelphia County, April 12, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the male white inhabitants between the ages of 18 to 53 years, reſiding in Philadelphia county, that they do meet and exerciſe, agreeable to the militia law, on the following days, viz.

In companies, on the 18th and 25th of April,
The firſt battalion, on the 2d of May,
The ſecond ditto, on the 3d of ditto.

Captain Worrell of Abington, and Captain Ruſh of Cheltenham townſhips, will muſter in Col. Benjamin M'Veagh's battalion, on the 2d of May, as uſual.

Captain Gray of Kingſeſſing; Captain Levis and Captain Streaper of Blockley townſhips, will muſter in Col. Matthew Jones's battalion, on the 6th of May, as uſual.

N.B. A number of vacancies have happened in the troop by the county of Philadelphia being divided, any gentleman deſirous of joining ſaid troop of horſe, is requeſted to make his application ſoon, at the ſubſcriber's office, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant of the county of Philadelphia.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 10th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Jerſey, Glouceſter county, about a mile and an half from Cooper's Ferry, upon Haddonfield road, Two Dutch Servants, viz. PHILIP BYER, and ELIZABETH BYER, his wife; they both talk pretty plain Engliſh. The Man is about 5 feet 4 inches high, a thick well ſet perſon; he has dark brown hair, a freſh complexion, darkiſh eyes, a dimple in his chin. He had on when he went away, a cocked hat, with a button and loop, a light coloured ſurtout coat, a dark blue cloſe bodied coat and jacket, leather breeches, a pair of mixed black and white ſtockings, and a very large pair of broad rim'd white metal buckles in his ſhoes. Elizabeth Byer is a middle ſized woman, of a pale complexion, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has brown hair, darkiſh eyes, is near ſighted, and ſuppoſed to be with child. She had on, a black hat, with a ribband puckered round the crown of it, a lightiſh coloured cloak, with a hood to it, faced with blue binding, which is continued to the bottom of the cloak, a dark cotton gown and a black quilt, a white apron, a pair of white thread or cotton ſtockings, and a pair of pumps. They took with them two large bundles of cloaths, and perhaps may change their dreſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in goal, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges; or if the man only be ſecured, SIX POUNDS, with all reaſonable charges, will be paid by § April 13, 1785. AQUILLA JONES.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Town, ſen. late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

§ BENJAMIN TOWN, Adminiſtrator.

On THURSDAY, the 21ſt Inſtant,

At Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon,

AT the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, will be ſold by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Remainder of the STONE of the Old Goal and Work-houſe. Attendance will be given by the Commiſſioners of the County.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

To be LETT on Ground-rent,

SEVENTEEN LOTS, on Race, Eighth and Cherry-ſtreets. A plan of which may be ſeen at CHRISTOPHER BAKER'S, in Second-ſtreet. For further particulars, enquire of

Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, Arch-ſtreet,
WILLIAM FALCONER, or
ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Iſaac Snowden has alſo to lett, a brick houſe, near his dwelling; one other, on Dock-ſtreet; with other wooden buildings, that will do for ſtores or dwelling-houſes. ¶

Reading, March 30, 1785.

To be Rented or Lett for Shares,

AN elegant FULLING MILL, adjoining the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill; ſaid fulling mill is ſupplied with a never failing ſtream of water, and as well ſituated for cuſtom as any in this ſtate. It may be entered on the firſt day of May next. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Reading. ¶ DANIEL MESSERSMITH.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Coblantz, late of Cheltenham townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment thereof; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement, to BARTHOLOMEW MATHER, Execut.

April 13, 1785.

And notice is hereby gived to Peter Coblantz, David Coblantz and Philip Coblantz (who are ſaid to be relations of the abovementioned Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed, and are ſuppoſed to reſide in the ſtate of Virginia) that if they will apply within one year after the date of this advertiſement, to the ſubſcriber (Executor named in the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed) living in Cheltenham townſhip, county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, they will hear of ſomething to their advantage, relating to the eſtate of the ſaid Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed; and they will pleaſe to take notice, that if they do not appear within the time aforeſaid, they cannot reap any advantage from the aforeſaid eſtate. †

WHEREAS Mr. RICHARD WISTER has thought proper to refuſe payment of a note of hand in my favor, notwithſtanding his pledged honor for punctuality, provided it ſhould not be placed in the bank; and likewiſe in my abſence (on a journey to Maryland) has publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, of the 23d of March laſt, his intention of contending the ſame, upon any aſſignment being made thereon: This is therefore very reſpectfully to requeſt the public to poſtpone their opinion on the matter, until it be determined in a court of judicature, particularly as Mr. Wiſter is known to be a gentleman well converſant in buſineſs, and very particular in affairs of this kind: I therefore beg leave to aſſure the public, I conceived him perfectly in condition, and in every reſpect calculated to ſign any thing of the kind, at the time he gave the note.

April 12, 1785. † GREENBURY DORSEY.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 20th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Plantation or Piece of Land, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, containing about 38 acres and 67 perches, the greateſt part whereof is the choiceſt meadow, bounded by land now or late of Nathaniel Griffiths, Hugh Davey, Joſeph Sims, and by Ship-Brook creek, and a three perch road, with the privilege of ſaid road, and of conveying water to and from Hollander's-Creek, about four miles from the city, and very convenient for a grazier attending the market, and is at preſent in good order. Taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of Peter Turner, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia April 5, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 20th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, three two-ſtory frame Meſſuages or Tenements and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, at the corner of Green-ſtreet, about 46 feet; and in length or depth about 60. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Gowan, and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away yeſterday from the ſubſcribers, living in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, three Iriſh ſervant men, one named JOSEPH BRIT, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a bald head, and a large ſore on his right hand; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a cloth coatee, with a ſmall cape, grey coating breeches, blue ſtockings, and new ſhoes. JOHN SWENEY, 5 feet and an half high, full fleſhed, with tied hair, a taylor by trade; had on and took with him a nankeen jacket and breeches, and blue cloth coat. THOMAS KERNEY, 5 feet and an half high; had on a grey ſurtout, brown cloth coat, brown corduroy breeches, new ſhoes, good wool hat, and grey ſtockings. It is probable they may change their cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for either, paid by

JACOB WALKER,
BENJAMIN DAVIS,
April 11, 1785. WILLIAM THOMAS.

N.B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from Faquire county, Virginia, from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of March laſt, a Mulattoe man, named SAM, about 20 years of age, 6 feet high, freſh coloured and ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, broad in the brim, a light coloured ſhort cloth coat, with wooden buttons, a blue jacket double breaſted, with braſs buttons, white tow hunting ſhirt, and wearing ſhirts of ditto, grey yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes with ſtraps, but wore ſtrings in them; has a mark on one of his legs below his knee, and a ſcar on one of his arms occaſioned by inoculation; he values himſelf on driving team, and may change his name and paſs for a freeman. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſlave, and delivers him to Thomas Evans, in Cheſter county, or Thomas Beale, Eſq; in Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, or the ſubſcriber, in Berkley county, Virginia, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 5, 1785. ¶ RICHARD EVANS.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the
PRINTING-OFFICE.

A MILLER WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT for an honeſt, ſober, induſtrious man, who underſtands manufacturing wheat in the beſt manner, and is capable in every reſpect of the management of a mill, conſiſting of two pair of ſtones, one of which are French burrs, ſituate near Potowmack River, in Virginia, a fine healthy country---alſo, to ſuperintend the buſineſs of a cooper's ſhop, wherein three hands are employed, near the mill.

If his knowledge extends to the mill-wright buſineſs, ſo as to keep the running geers in repair, it would add to the convenience; and his having a ſmall family would be preferable to none. He will be furniſhed with a comfortable dwelling-houſe contiguous to the mill, a good garden properly pailed in, and perhaps ſome other conveniences, as may be ſtipulated and agreed on. He muſt produce unqueſtionable recommendations of his honeſty, ſobriety, and induſtry, to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, Mount Vernon, in Virginia, or to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, who will contract with ſuch perſon on generous terms.

ROBERT LEWIS and SONS.

March 10, 1785. † 4 w.

There will be expoſed to SALE, by way of public Vendue, on the Second Day of the Sixth Month of the preſent year, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A CERTAIN TRACT or LOT of LAND, containing about 75 acres, ſituate in Benſalem township, Bucks county, adjoining lands of Edward Duffield and Andrew Singley, bounding on Delaware river and Briſtol road, near the 13 mile ſtone. There is on ſaid premiſes, about 17 acres of excellent meadow, the moſt of which is well ſet with timothy graſs, and produces a great burthen; there is cleared, fit for the plow, about 24 acres of freſh land, the moſt of the remainder well timbered, and is near to a good landing; it affords a pleaſant proſpect to the river Delaware. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may know the terms. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

3d Month 24, 1785. ¶ DANIEL WALTON.

WAS committed to this goal ſome time ago, a certain RICHARD NIXON and ROBERT JURDON, belonging to William Aſkew of Virginia. Said Aſkew is deſired to come and defray their goal fees, or otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in three weeks from the date hereof, on paying them. ¶

Cheſter, March 22, 1785. THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 24th inſtant, a large brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, with a long ſwitch tail, middling low carriage, and a little heavy eared, natural to trot or pace, about 9 or 10 years old, no brand known. Any perſon taking up ſaid horſe and thief, that the thief may be ſecured in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only, EIGHT DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 28, 1785. § THOMAS CARVER.

TO BE LETT,

For a term of 7 or 10 years, and may be entered on immediately,

A CERTAIN Lot of GRASS GROUND, under fence, containing 10 acres, ſituate in the Neck, about two miles below this city, near the river Schuylkill, and adjoining lands of the Widow Parker and William Carſon, being part of the eſtate of Jeremiah Warder, deceaſed. For terms and further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ROWLAND EVANS.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1785. tbctf.

To the PUBLIC in general, particularly to the FARMERS.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Hamburgh, that very valuable Clover Seed called

Lucern & Burnett SEED.

TO ſpeak any thing in favor of this ſeed would be needleſs, as the people who are acquainted with the nature of this clover, know that it produces 8 or 9 tons of the beſt hay per acre in England and Germany, and furniſhes the cattle in the three winter months with the fineſt paſture. A very ſmall quantity of it is remaining. Thoſe who are deſirous to profit the advantage of it, muſt ſpeedily apply for it to the ſubſcriber, living the upper end of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, who has likewiſe imported a little of the very beſt kind of divers FLOWER SEEDS.

To be LETT, for the Summer Seaſon,

For a gentleman's ſeat, in a very pleaſant ſituation in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road towards the Schuylkill, a very convenient Houſe, Gardens, and other conveniences, &c. &c. 4 miles from the city.

February 12, 1785. ¶ E. LEWIS TREICHEL,

FOR SALE,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of William Shute, Eſq; late of the townſhip of Pileſgrove, county of Salem, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT valuable PLANTATION on which he lived, containing upwards of 260 acres, of which 150 are cleared, ſome part meadow, and more may be made; the remaining part good woodland and ſwamp. There are on ſaid plantation, a frame dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on each floor, with a good cellar under the whole, and brick kitchen adjoining, barn, milk-houſe over a never failing ſpring of excellent water, and a large apple orchard. The ſituation of this place renders it very advantageous for farming, raiſing of ſtock, or carrying on any public buſineſs, as there is one or more ſprings in each field, which do not fail in the drieſt ſeaſon; and is not more than 30 miles from Cooper's Ferry, 9 from a public landing, within 3 of a Preſbyterian, Anabaptiſt and Friend's Meeting-houſes; and within one mile of a griſt, ſaw, and fulling mills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, which will be made very eaſy, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on the premiſes.

SAMUEL & ENOCH SHUTE, Executors.

March 7, 1785.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's lot, in Wilmington, in the night of the 7th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, about 10 years old, dark mane and tail, 14 and an half hands high, well made, of good courage, and carries himſelf well under the ſaddle, or in a carriage, is about half blooded, canters and trots well, and generally uſed as a hackney; he was late the property of Captain Thomas Read, and the late William Pickle, Eſq; of Philadelphia. Any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have the above reward; or for the horſe alone, TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by JONAS CANBY.

N. B. It is believed that a certain George Deal and George Plank, in concert, ſtole the ſaid horſe; and Deal (who is a brother of Nicholas Deal, on Tinicum iſland) went off with him. Plank is under an arreſt on that account.

Wilmington, 2d Month 19, 1785. § 8 w.

BOLTING-CLOTHS.

Superfine, fine, common and coarſe Bolting-Cloths, of the beſt Quality, to be SOLD by

MARY LEWIS,

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet. §

TO BE LETT,

THE Farm called SPRING-BROOK, commonly known by the name of DOUGLASS's TRACT, ſituated on the river Delaware, and joining the flouriſhing town of Lamberton, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres cleared land beſide woodland, with the dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and coachhouſe, and a ſmall houſe joining Lamberton; the ſituation beautiful; a fine proſpect of the river up and down; very large handſome garden, in good order, the houſes all in good order, and the dwelling-houſe newly repaired, and neatly finiſhed in the inſide, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer ----a good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the ſoil ſuitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouſe, who will agree with any gentleman or farmer who may want the ſame. tbc.

RAMSEY's MILLS.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THE above Mills with the Plantation thereunto belonging, conſiſting of 75 acres, 30 of which is cleared, with a ſufficient quantity of good watered meadow for ſaid place, and more may be made, the remainder woodland; on ſaid place are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a cellar under the ſame, ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtone barn, ſtable and cow-houſe, a tan-yard conſiſting of ten vats, one latch, two lime, one water pool, ſix handlers and two bates with a good ſtone beam-houſe in which ſtands a ſtove, a ſtone mill-houſe and bark-houſe, near which is a new pump, a currying-ſhop, with a ſufficient quantity of bark (of the firſt quality) for three years; contiguous to which ſtands a new ſtone houſe ſuitable for a family; a Griſt-mill built of ſtone, three ſtories high, conſiſting of one water-wheel, two pair of ſtones, three bolting cheſts and a fan, all which go by water, the inſide works are as good as new, fit for merchant and country work; a cooper's ſhop; an oyl-mill conſiſting of heavy works, all new, which wrought 7000 buſhels of flaxſeed laſt year. Said mills ſtand on the ſouth branch of Neſhaminy, and afford a ſufficiency of water for both, nine months in the year. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, may be more particularly informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber on ſaid place.

Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, HUGH RAMSEY.

March 14, 1785. §

N. B. Said Ramſey continues to give the higheſt price for Flaxſeed, Hides and Skins, as uſual.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the tenth of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 110 acres of land, ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Gulph road, and a road leading from Lancaſter road to Spring mill ferry, about two miles from Lancaſter road, and adjoining lands of Charles Thomſon, Eſq; about two thirds cleared, the reſt well timbered; there is a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a good cellar, a ſtone kitchen one and a half ſtories high, 15 feet by 18, a pump of good water that has never been dry, a compleat barn, with a ſtable and cow-houſe, and an excellent garden before the door. Alſo a good log-houſe, with two rooms and two fire-places below, and a good new log ſhop adjoining, ſuitable for a tradſeman, a log ſpring-houſe with good water, and ſeveral never-failing ſprings of water, two orchards, one produces a good quantity of fruit, the other young; there is a rich bottom, and a conveniency of making watered meadow. Said place is in good repair, and allowed to be as good ſoil as any in the parts, very commodious, and the ſituation very pleaſant, being a high level ground, eaſy to till, and allowed to be one of the healthieſt places in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, would ſuit a gentleman that has a particular regard for his health, near to ſeveral places of worſhip of different denominations, and lime may be had within two miles; it is alſo near to ſeveral merchant-mills and ſchools, and would ſuit to be divided, with buildings on each part. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or one half, may be further informed by applying to Joſeph Ogden, at the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Feb. 9, 1785. ‡ HENRY PUGH.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the beginning of October next.

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, BREWERY and MALT HOUSE, now in the tenure of James Gregſon, ſituated on Fourth-ſtreet, near the corner of Race-ſtreet. The premiſes are in good repair, and well adapted to their reſpective uſes. If not ſold at the time abovementioned, they will be again lett. For terms apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. t. f.

Philad. March 20, 1785.

Red and White CLOVER SEED,

To be SOLD by

DESHLER & ROBERTS,

In Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

RED CLOVER SEED,

Of the laſt Year's Growth; Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea TEAS; Engliſh GLUE, and GROCERIES of divers Kinds, as uſual, to be SOLD by

BENEDICT DORSEY,

In Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown and Market-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite to the Old Work-houſe.

Phildelaphia, 2d Month 22, 1785. §

New Red Clover & Timothy SEED;

ALSO

DYE STUFFS, &c.

Conſiſting of Brazil, Logwood, Woad, Orchella, red and white Argol or crude Tartar, Alleppo Galls, &c. &c.

A neat Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS, &c. &c. to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable Terms, Wholeſale and Retail, by

POULTNEY & WISTAR,

at the GREEN STORE, next Door to the Old Goal, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 2 m.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT upon Ground-Rent for ever,

FIFTY-NINE LOTS of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and extending weſtward upon the intermediate ſtreets to the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet; they are divided into different ſizes to accommodate purchaſers and renters of every kind. The lots fronting the New Market are for ſale only, moſt of the others will be rented or ſold at the choice of the purchaſers. The ſituation of the lots, the eaſy and beautiful out-let by South-ſtreet from the city to the country, and above all, the improving ſtate of the New Market, which is intended to be built the whole length of the ſquare the enſuing ſpring, render the ſituation as deſirable as any unimproved part of the city plot. The lots at the corner of South-ſtreet and the New Market ſquare are propoſed to be retained, in order to erect a large commodious inn for the accommodation of travellers, and the inhabitants of the country who frequent the market, which inn is propoſed to be built by ſubſcribers, in whom the title will be veſted upon reaſonable terms.

Plans of the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe, at the City Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet; Benjamin Shoemaker's, in Market-ſtreet; Dr. De Normandie's, in Burlington; Thomas Clifford and Myers Fiſher, in Philadelphia. For the lots between Third-ſtreet, Fourth-ſtreet, South-ſtreet and Gaſkell's-ſtreet, apply to BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, and for the others, to

THOMAS CLIFFORD,
c t f. JOHN ABRAHAM DE NORMANDIE, or
MYERS FISHER.

EVAN TRUMAN,

At the Sign of the SICKLE and SCYTHE, the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia, makes moſt kinds of SMITHS WORK, viz.

GRIST, Saw, Chocolate and Snuff Mill-Irons,
Printers Preſs and Seal Ditto,
Smiths Bellows,
Branding-Irons,
Houſe Work,
Carpenters and Coopers Tools,
Falling Axes,
Ditching Shovels,
Grubbing Hoes,
Weeding Ditto,
Picks and Mattocks,
Plow-Irons,
Skaiting-Irons, &c. &c.

*** Said TRUMAN has for ſale, a quantity of Grindſtones. Allowance will be made to thoſe who ſell again. Alſo Fullers, Tobacco, Timber Wheel and Mill Screws.

Orders directed to ROBERT LEWIS and SONS, or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Said Truman wants an Apprentice. None need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended. c t f.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,

Have for SALE, at their STORE, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, ſix doors below Arch ſtreet, on the moſt reaſonable terms,---- a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AMONG which are, a good aſſortment of ENGLISH SUPERFINE, ſecond and double milled BROADCLOTHS, with RATTINETS to match; ſuperfine CASSIMERS for ladies riding-dreſſes, and a freſh parcel of

Britiſh and Dutch Sein Twine,

Suitable for ſhad or herring fiſheries. They have alſo for ſale BURLINGTON PORK by the BARREL. § 8 w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain DANIEL JOY, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them, properly authenticated, to

JOSEPH STILES,
JOHN HAZELWOOD,
WILLIAM BROWN,
ANN M'ILROY,
} Adminiſt.

Philadelphia,
March 15, 1785. §

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

A Treatiſe of Practical Surveying,

Which is demonſtrated from its firſt Principles,

WHEREIN every Thing that is uſeful and curious in that art is fully conſidered and explained, particularly three new and very conciſe Methods for determining the Areas of right-lined Figures Arithmetically or by Calculation, as well as the Geometrical ones heretofore treated of. The whole illuſtrated with Copperplates. The fourth Edition, by ROBERT GIBSON, Teacher of the Mathematicks. With Alterations and Amendments. Adapted to the Uſe of American Surveyors.

The above Book may be had of BENJAMIN CONDY and SON, Mathematical Inſtrument-makers, in Front-ſtreet, below Cheſnut-ſtreet. §

Intendant's Office, February 27, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. M'CANDLES's tavern, in Baltimore town, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, in TENTHS,

ONE FIFTH of the BALTIMORE IRON-WORKS, conſiſting of a Furnace and 2 Forges, with upwards of 28,000 acres of Land, more than 200 Negroes, and alſo Stock of every kind. Between 7 and 8,000 acres of the above land, almoſt adjoining Baltimore town, is now laying off in lots, and will be ſold ſome time in the ſame month by the Company, by which the purchaſers of theſe two tenths will be greatly benefited.------ Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required, payable the 1ſt day of January, 1790, with lawful intereſt, to be paid annually, in current money, depreciation, or any other liquidated certificates of this ſtate for ſpecie.

If the laſt bidder is not ready with his ſecurities to enter into bond, the next bidder to him will be conſidered as the purchaſer.

Inventories will be produced on the day of ſale.

DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER,
Intendant of the Revenue.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE No. 2863.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An *ACT* to provide further regulations whereby to secure fair and equal proceedings in the Land-Office, and in the surveying of lands.

WHEREAS the time for opening the Land-Office of this ſtate, for the lands contained within the purchaſe lately made by the Commonwealth, of the Indian natives, of all the reſidue of waſte lands within the charter bounds of Pennſylvania, as the ſame have been adjuſted between this ſtate and the ſtate of Virginia, is fixed to be from and after the firſt day of May next, when it is probable that numerous applications will be made to the ſaid Land-Office, at the ſame time, for lands within the bounds of the ſaid late purchaſe; and the officers of the Land-Office muſt neceſſarily be obliged to give preference to ſome perſons before others, whoſe applications may be made equally early, and thereby great diſſatisfaction muſt ariſe, unleſs ſome proviſion be made by law to regulate the ſame, for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the time aſſigned for opening the ſaid Land-Office as aforeſaid, until the end of the tenth day thereafter, being the eleventh day of the month, the Secretary of the Land-Office, upon the whole of the purchaſe money being depoſited in the hands of the Receiver-General of the Land-Office, and not otherwiſe; and upon acquittance for the ſame being ſhewn to the ſaid Secretary, he ſhall receive and file all applications made to him for lands within the ſaid late purchaſe, not exceeding one thouſand acres in one application, numbering them reſpectively, from number one, after the common progreſſion, to the laſt which ſhall be received within the ſame ten days; and every ſuch application ſhall ſet forth in words at length, and not in figures only, the number of acres aſked by each applicant reſpectively; after which the ſaid Secretary ſhall proceed to enter all ſuch applications, and to make a fair and accurate liſt thereof, and upon each application ſo entered, ſhall iſſue a warrant for ſuch quantity as is contained in the application reſpectively, provided the ſame does not exceed one thouſand acres, to the perſon entitled to the ſame, giving preference and priority of number to him to whom ſuch preference and priority ſhall fall, upon a fair lottery to be made by the ſaid Secretary, as herein after directed; and ſo to the next in order, until a warrant be iſſued upon every of the ſaid applications according to their preference and order, to be adjuſted as aforeſaid: And the ſaid lottery ſhall be formed and conducted in manner following, that is to ſay; the name of the firſt applicant, together with the number of acres applied for by ſuch perſon, ſhall be written on an oblong piece of paper, as nearly as may be, of the breadth of two inches, and of the length of three inches, and the ſaid piece of paper or ticket ſhall be cloſely rolled up and bound, and then put within a lottery wheel; and in the like manner the name of the ſecond applicant, and ſo of the third and the reſt of the ſame tickets in their order, till every of the applications ſo received as aforeſaid, being firſt ſeverally rolled of equal ſize and ſhape, ſhall be put within the ſame wheel; and then other tickets, on each whereof ſhall be written a diſtinct number, beginning with number one, and proceeding by the common arithmetical progreſſion, till on the laſt thereof, there be written the laſt or higheſt number of the ſaid applications; which laſt mentioned papers or tickets, being firſt rolled up and bound in equal ſize and form with each other, ſhall be put within another lottery wheel; and after the ſaid two kinds of tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of as above directed, within their reſpective wheels, the ſame wheels ſhall be turned about ſo many times as to ſhake and intermix the reſpective tickets in each wheel, which being done, the ſame tickets ſhall be deliberately and ſingly drawn, one out of each wheel, at a time, in the manner of a lottery; and the number firſt drawn, out of the laſt mentioned wheel, ſhall be conſidered as the number of the application to be drawn at the ſame time, out of the other wheel, and as ſuch ſhall be marked in the aforeſaid liſt, over againſt the ſame application, and ſo of the ſecond and third drawn, and of the reſt thereof, until all of the ſaid tickets be drawn as aforeſaid: and the warrants to be iſſued on the ſaid applications, ſhall ſeverally be numbered according to the deciſion of the ſaid Lottery and ſhall bear date on the day in which the drawing thereof ſhall be finiſhed: and all applications to the ſaid Land-Office, which ſhall be made after the expiration of the ſaid ten days, for lands within the ſaid late purchaſe, being made as above directed, ſhall have priority according to the order in which they ſhall ſeverally come to the hands of the ſaid Secretary, and ſhall be numbered accordingly, and not otherwiſe; and all warrants for land within the ſaid late purchaſe, as well thoſe the priority of which ſhall depend upon the ſaid lottery, as others, ſhall be made out in their proper order as aforeſaid, upon payment of the legal fees, by the perſon who ſhall produce the acquitance of the ſaid Receiver General, for the purchaſe money, as ſoon as conveniently may be, without any needleſs delay, and without partiality.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every warrant for land, within the ſaid late purchaſe, ſhall be directed by the Surveyor-General, to the Deputy Surveyor of ſome one diſtrict, within the ſame purchaſe, in order that the ſame warrant may be duly executed, and the quantity of land therein ſpecified, ſurveyed and located, according to the tenor of ſuch warrant; but if land to the ſatisfaction of the perſon, who ſhall have property in any ſuch warrant, be not found within ſuch diſtrict, then and in ſuch caſe, the Deputy Surveyor, to whom ſuch warrant was directed, ſhall on the deſire of the perſon entitled to the ſame, certify by indorſement thereon in writing, witneſſed by two ſubſcribing witneſſes, that the ſame warrant has not been executed within his diſtrict, and ſhall redirect the ſame warrant to the Deputy Surveyor of ſome other diſtrict, within the ſaid late purchaſe, and upon producing the warrant, ſo certified as aforeſaid, the Deputy Surveyor to whom the ſame may be directed, ſhall proceed upon and execute ſuch warrant in like manner, and with the like effect, as if it had been ſo directed by the Surveyor-General.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no Deputy Surveyor ſhall execute any ſuch warrant as aforeſaid, unleſs the ſame warrant be directed to him, as is above ſet forth, nor ſhall any Deputy Surveyor, proceed to meaſure any land upon any warrant within the ſaid late purchaſe, until the expiration of thirty days, from and after the day of the date of the warrant, which for preference and priority ſhall be dependent on the aforeſaid Lottery; and during the latter twenty of the ſaid thirty days, each Deputy Surveyor of lands, within the ſaid late purchaſe, ſhall keep open his office, and give his perſonal attendance therein, for at leaſt ſix hours in every of the ſaid twenty days (Sundays excepted) for the purpoſe of receiving the warrants to be iſſued and directed as aforeſaid; and every ſuch Deputy Surveyor, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of May next, certify in writing to the ſaid Surveyor General, the county, townſhip and place, where ſuch Deputy Surveyor ſhall keep his office open for the purpoſe aforeſaid, in order, that all perſons who may apply for lands as aforeſaid, may be duly informed thereof, and that every Deputy Surveyor, who ſhall receive any ſuch warrant, ſhall make fair and clear entries of all warrants put into his hands, in a book to be provided by him for that purpoſe, diſtinguiſhing therein the names of the grantees, quantities of land, number and date of each warrant, and the day on which ſuch Deputy Surveyor ſhall receive the ſame reſpectively, and whatever ſhall be done concerning every ſuch warrant; which book ſhall be open at all ſeaſonable hours to every applyer, who ſhall be entitled to copies of any entry therein to be certified as ſuch, and ſigned by ſuch Deputy Surveyor.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after thirty days from the date of every ſuch warrant, the priority of which ſhall depend on the Lottery as aforeſaid, but not ſooner, the Deputy Surveyor to whom the ſame ſhall be directed as aforeſaid, may and ſhall proceed to execute ſuch warrant in the uſual manner, if thereunto requeſted by the owner thereof, or his agent, giving preference always to the loweſt in number of thoſe unexecuted warrants, which ſhall have come to his hands, in caſe the owner thereof or his agent, ſhall be ready to proceed with the ſaid Deputy Surveyor, and to direct him to the place where ſuch perſon ſhall be deſirous that the ſame ſhould be executed.

Provided always, that none of the ſaid warrants, that ſhall not be finally lodged and left with one of the deputy Surveyors, of the lands within the ſaid late Purchaſe for ſurvey and location within the diſtrict of ſuch deputy Surveyor, before the ſaid thirty days be expired, ſhall be entituled to the priority aforeſaid, but ſhall be conſidered as poſterior to any warrant, that ſhall have been lodged within the thirty days, and be ſurveyed and located accordingly.

Provided alſo, that if any perſon having right to any warrant for the ſurveying of lands, within the ſaid late purchaſe ſhall fix upon and ſhall deſire that his warrant be located to a particular place or piece of vacant land, the Deputy Surveyor to a particular place or piece of vacant land, the Deputy Surveyor of the diſtrict in whoſe hands the warrant ſhall be, ſhall accordingly make an entry thereof in his aforeſaid book and ſhall afterwards proceed to ſurvey the ſame, upon ſuch warrant, unleſs ſome perſon claiming under a warrant, entitled to priority by the aforeſaid Lottery, ſhall inſiſt upon having his ſurvey made at the ſame place, in which caſe the warrant which had been ſo located and ſuperceded as aforeſaid, ſhall be entitled to a ſecond location as before, liable to a claim, under another prior warrant, as before, and ſo *toties quoties*, till the ſame ſhall be undiſputed. Provided nevertheleſs, That the perſon claiming to have land ſurveyed to him, under any warrant for land in the ſaid late purchaſe, may at any time, before actual ſurvey be made, renounce ſuch location, and withdraw his or her warrant, and deliver the ſame warrant to the Deputy Surveyor of any other diſtrict within the ſaid late purchaſe, in the manner herein before provided, and declared; and may afterwards again, in like manner withdraw the ſame, and deliver it to the Deputy Surveyor of another diſtrict, and ſo on, till the quantity of land therein mentioned be ſurveyed and the ſame eſtabliſhed in the order and manner aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all warrants of ſurvey, that ſhall be iſſued by the ſaid Land-Office of this ſtate, after (and the priority of which ſhall depend on) the drawing of the ſaid Lottery, for lands within the ſaid late purchaſe, ſhall be executed in the order, and have preference of ſurvey, as they ſhall ſeverally be earlieſt delivered to the Deputy Surveyor of the diſtrict, to whom they be directed, who ſhall make ſurvey thereupon, and for that purpoſe, the ſaid Surveyor-General ſhall regiſter the ſame warrants, and every of them, in the order they ſhall come to his office, in the manner directed, in reſpect to the warrant firſt aforeſaid, and every ſurvey of the lands, within the ſaid late purchaſe, which ſhall be made in purſuance of this act, and of the former acts of this Commonwealth, for opening and regulating the Land-Office, ſhall be duly returned into the office, of the ſaid Surveyor-General, as ſoon as conveniently may be, after ſuch ſurvey ſhall be made upon the payment or tender of the fees, to which ſuch Deputy Surveyor ſhall be legally entitled for his ſervices therein; and if any ſuch ſurvey ſhall have been made, on or before the Thirty-Firſt day of December, in any year, and ſhall not be returned into the office of the ſaid Surveyor-General, on or before the laſt day of March, in the year next following, the ſame ſurvey ſhall be void, as to future ſurveys, which ſhall be ſooner returned and filed in the office of the Surveyor-General; and if ſuch avoidance ſhall happen by the neglect or default of the Deputy-Surveyor, who ſurveyed the ſame, ſuch Deputy Surveyor ſhall be anſwerable to the party thereby damaged for all the damages he or ſhe ſhall ſuſtain by ſuch neglect or default as aforeſaid, and the party ſhall be entitled to a new warrant to ſurvey other land elſewhere, to ſatisfy his original application.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every ſurvey hereafter to be returned into the Land-Office of this ſtate, upon any warrant which ſhall be iſſued after the paſſing of this act, ſhall be made by actual going upon and meaſuring of the land, and marking the lines to be and meaſuring of the land, and marking the lines to be and meaſuring of the land, after the warrant authoriſing returned upon ſuch warrant, after the warrant authoriſing returned upon ſuch warrant, ſhall come to the hands of the Deputy Surveyor ſuch ſurvey, ſhall come to the hands of the Deputy Surveyor to whom the ſame ſhall be directed; and every ſurvey made theretofore, ſhall be accounted clandeſtine, and ſhall be void and of no effect whatſoever; and every Deputy Surveyor, upon requeſt to him made, ſhall give a receipt in writing, ſigned by him, to the perſon delivering any warrant of ſurvey, for which the fee of ſix pence ſhall be paid by the party requeſting the ſame, in which receipt ſhall be ſet forth the day and year when, and the order in which the ſame warrant ſhall have come to the hands of ſuch Deputy Surveyor, and alſo the grantee's name and ſir-name, and the number of acres to be ſurveyed thereon, and alſo the number of the ſame warrant.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every Deputy Surveyor, ſhall, within the month of February in every year, make a general liſt (and ſhall return the ſame into the office of the Surveyor General) of all the warrants upon which he ſhall have made any ſurvey during the year preceding, therein ſetting forth, in a ſummary manner, what quantity of land he hath ſurveyed upon each warrant, diſtinguiſhing every warrant by its number, date, and the name of the grantee, and alſo the ſituation of every tract ſo ſurveyed, reſpectively.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the appointment of all Deputy Surveyors of lands, in this ſtate, ſhall hereafter be by the ſaid Surveyor-General, ſubject to the approbation of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident, in Council; and the Surveyor-General ſhall be anſwerable for the perſons ſo appointed, and that before the opening of the Land-Office for the late purchaſe as aforeſaid, every Deputy Surveyor then in office, and every Deputy Surveyor thereafter to be appointed, ſhall give bond to the Commonwealth, with two ſureties, to be approved by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, who ſhall be bound with ſuch Deputy Surveyor, in the ſum of One Thouſand Pounds conditioned for the due, faithful and equal diſcharge of his duty according to law; which bond ſhall be recorded in the office for recording deeds, in the proper county, and be liable to ſuch uſe and ſuit, and be of like avail to perſons damaged by ſuch Deputy Surveyor, as bonds given by the Sheriffs of this ſtate, are liable; and moreover, the Secretary of the Land Office, the Receiver-General of the ſame, and the Surveyor-General of this ſtate, and every Deputy Surveyor now in office, and hereafter to be appointed, ſhall ſwear, or being conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath, ſhall affirm as followeth;

"I, A — B —, do ſwear (or do ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly declare and affirm) that I will do and perform the duties of the office of with fidelity and impartiality to all men;"

Which oath or affirmation, ſhall be taken before one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or one of the Juſtices of the Peace, of the proper county; and the ſame being put into writing, ſigned by the officer taking the ſame, and by the ſaid Juſtice, ſhall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace of the county wherein ſuch officer ſhall execute his ſaid office.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the number of diſtricts to be formed within the ſaid new purchaſe, and the extent and boundaries of each of the ſame diſtricts, ſhall be aſcertained and declared by the Surveyor-General, to be approved of by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, who at their diſcretion, may afterwards alter the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all iſlands within the bed of the rivers Suſquehanna, and of the eaſt or weſt branches thereof, and of the rivers Ohio, Allegany and Delaware, which be within the ſaid new purchaſe, together with the appropriated lands, northweſtward of the river Ohio and Allegany, and the right of pre-emption of one thouſand acres of land, on the forks of Sinemahonem, near the Great Swamp, which is hereby reſerved and granted to General James Potter, ſhall be excepted and reſerved from all ſuch applications, as are herein before mentioned, and from all ſurveys under the ſame, and the ſaid iſlands and every of them, may and ſhall be ſold by public ſale, or otherwiſe, by ſpecial order of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, concerning each of them for the beſt prices that can be gotten for the ſame iſlands; and all occupancy, and every ſurvey, claim or pretences for holding the ſame iſlands, or any of them by any other title, ſhall be utterly void; ſaving always the pre-emption heretofore granted to William Irwin, Eſq. of Montour's iſland, in the river Ohio; and other the pre-emption rights heretofore granted by law.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any officer or other perſon, who is enjoined or required to do or perform any thing by this act, ſhall neglect or refuſe to or perform any thing by this act, ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform the ſame he ſhall (beſides being liable to the party grieved for damages) be puniſhable for his neglect or refuſal, as aforeſaid, and likewiſe for any other miſbehaviour, abuſe of truſt, and for any fraud therein, by fine and impriſonment at the diſcretion of the Court of the proper county.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in making any ſurvey by any Deputy Surveyor, he ſhall not go out of his proper diſtrict to perform the ſame, and that every ſurvey made by any Deputy Surveyor without his proper diſtrict, ſhall be void and of none effect; and the Surveyor-General and his Deputies, are hereby ſeverally directed and enjoined, to locate and ſurvey, or cauſe to be located and ſurveyed, the full amount of land contained and mentioned in any warrant, in one entire tract, in ſuch manner and form as that ſuch tract ſhall not contain in front on any river, more than one half of the length or depth of ſuch tract, and to conform the lines of every ſurvey in ſuch manner, as to form the figure or plot thereof, as nearly as circumſtances will admit to an oblong of three times the breadth thereof. And in caſe any ſuch ſurvey ſhould be found to contain a greater quantity of land, than is mentioned in the warrant on which it ſhall be made, ſo that ſuch exceſs be not more than one tenth of the number of acres mentioned in ſuch warrant, beſides the uſual allowance for highways, the return thereof ſhall nevertheleſs be admitted under the ſaid warrant. Provided the party procuring ſuch return to be made ſhall forthwith pay to the Receiver General of the Land-Office, the price or value of ſuch exceſs or overplus land, at the ſame rate at which he paid for the land mentioned in the warrant.

Provided always, That all and ſingular the lands to be located, ſurveyed and taken up by virtue and according to the directions of this act, ſhall not be ſubject to, nor charged with any general tax, for the uſe of this ſtate or of the United States, for the term of two years from and after the paſſing of this act.

And be it enacted, that the fees of the officers of the General Land-Office of this ſtate, ſhall be the following, and no other, viz; the fees of the Secretary of the ſaid Land-Office ſhall be theſe;

Receiving, filing and regiſtering any application for land, and recording or entering of warrant, three ſhillings.

Every ticket to the Receiver General for the payment of the conſideration money; and to the Surveyor-General to examine if the land applied for, be clear of prior claims, or ſurveys, and for all other examinations, before a warrant be granted, and for the ſaid warrant, eight ſhillings.

Acceptance of Surveyor-Generals return examining the ſame, warrant for the Great Seal, entry of the patent, lodging it in the office of the maſter of the Rolls; and for the Patent on parchment, nineteen ſhillings.

Every Office copy furniſhed, for every line thereof containing twelve words, one penny.

Atteſting every ſuch copy and for ſeal, two ſhillings and ſix pence.

Every caveat, three ſhillings and ſix pence.

A citation, one ſhilling and ſix pence.

A copy of judgement of the Board of Property, ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence.

Every recital of transferance, one ſhilling and ſix pence.

Every ſearch, one ſhilling and ſix pence if found; and nine pence if not found.

For the great ſeal, ſix ſhillings.

For the leſſer ſeal, two ſhillings and ſix pence.

And the following fees and no other ſhall belong to the Surveyor-General.

For regiſtering and filing every warrant for land iſſued by the Secretary, for the copy thereof directed to his Deputy-Surveyor to execute, and the Seal of his Office affixed, ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence.

Searching for a warrant return of ſurvey, if the ſame be found, one ſhilling and ſix pence.

Like ſearch if not ſucceſsful, nine pence.

Copies

Copies attested, and seal thereto, if six lines, at twelve words to the line or less, two shillings andsix pence.

Copies attested and seal thereto, if above six lines, the same fee, and for each additional line, twelve words to the line, one penny.

Making a return of every warrant, after survey made, into the Secretary's office, recording the same, and for a draught of the land, fifteen shillings.

And the fees of the Deputy Surveyors of land, shall be the following, and none other:

For surveying the first hundred acres, or less quantity, thirty shillings.

And for each hundred additional, five shillings.

For a whole lot or plot, with return, five shillings.

For copies attested, for each copy not exceeding six lines, of twelve words to the line, and if more one penny for each line additional, one shilling and six pence.

For the receipt of the copy of the warrant from the Surveyor-General, upon lodging the same with any of the Deputies, six-pence.

And the recompence of all Chain-Carriers, shall be as follows, *viz.*

To each Chain-Carrier, three shillings per day, the person getting the survey to find a Marker and pay for the chain-carriers.

And the fees of the Receiver-General of the Land-Office, shall be the sums which follow and no other.

For every search in his office, one shilling and six pence, if found; and nine pence if not found.

For receiving and entering in his books any sum of money on account, two shillings and six pence.

For every copy or transcript; for every line therein, containing twelve words, one penny.

For the office seal, and certificate, two shillings and six pence.

For final settlement, calculation, closing the account, receiving the money, and giving an acquittance for the same, including all necessary searches, seventeen shillings and six pence.

For a certificate to the President in Council, of the payment of the full consideration, before the patent be sealed, two shillings and six pence.

Which fees as beforesaid, shall be in full of all duties and demands to be made by the said Secretary, Surveyor-General, and his Deputies, and by the said Receiver-General, respectively.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Secretary, Surveyor-General and Receiver-General shall collect the said fees so assigned to their several offices respectively, and shall once in every three months account for the same upon oath or affirmation, and pay the monies thence arising to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth for the use of the Commonwealth; and the said officers shall be intitled to the salaries herein after set forth and declared, to be paid to each of them quarterly, as the same shall become due, upon orders to be drawn by the President or Vice-President in Council on the Treasurer of this state, out of the fees aforesaid, that is to say, to the Secretary of the Land-Office, the yearly sum of eight hundred pounds; to the Surveyor-General, the yearly sum of eight hundred pounds; to the Receiver-General, the yearly sum of eight hundred pounds; the same to continue two years from and after the first day of May next; and that each of the officers aforesaid be further allowed a sum not exceeding three hundred pounds per annum for his clerk or clerks, besides a reasonable allowance for parchment and other articles of stationary.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the land within the late purchase from the Indians, not heretofore assigned to any other particular county, shall be taken and deemed, and they are hereby declared to be within the limits of the counties of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and that from the Kittanning up the Alleghany to the mouth of Conawaga creek, and from thence up said creek to the northern line of this state, shall be the line between Northumberland and Westmoreland counties in the aforesaid late purchase.

Signed by order of the House,
JOHN BAYARD *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Friday the eighth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five.

SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Assembly.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT old accustomed TAVERN, known by the name of ARMITAGE's TAVERN, situate on the old York road, about seven miles and a half from Philadelphia, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, with 20 acres of LAND belonging to it, about six acres of which is good meadow ground, four acres of woodland, and the rest good plowland. The tavern-house is large and convenient, two stories high, with a number of out-houses belonging to it, such as barns, stables, shops, spring-house, &c. all built of stone.

Also 55 acres of LAND, nearly adjoining, on the other side of the road, six acres of which is good meadow ground, and the same quantity of woodland, with a large orchard thereon; to be sold with the tavern or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. For terms, enquire of JACOB ARMITAGE, living in Bristol township, about two miles from the premises, or of ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office, in Spruce-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia, where Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Powers of Attorney, and all other kinds of Writing relating to the Conveyancing Business, are drawn as usual. †

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Lancaster, in a certain action of attachment brought by William Smith and Samuel Boyd, Esquires, Commissioners of Lancaster county, plaintiffs, against Martin Bowman, defendant, do hereby give notice, that the real estate of the said defendant, situated in Earl township, in the said county, consisting of 450 acres of good land, one large two story stone dwelling house, a mill, barn, stable and other out-houses, together with several other dwelling-houses, conveniently situated on different parts of the land, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, the 9th day of May next, agreeable to law, where due attendance will be given, by

CASPER SHAFFNER,
JACOB KRUG,
JOHN MILLER, } Auditors.

Lancaster, March 28. 1785. §

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Lancaster, in a certain action of attachment brought by Abraham Buckwalter, against a certain William Tanner, do hereby give notice, that the real estate of the said William Tanner, situated in the borough of Lancaster, in the county aforesaid, consisting of a House and Lot of Ground, will be exposed to sale at the house of Daniel Frank, in the said borough, on the fifth day of May next, agreeable to law; where due attendance will be given by

CASPER SHAFFNER,
JACOB KRUG,
JOHN MILLER, } Auditors.

Lancaster, March 28, 1785.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS WILLIAM PITTS, Esq; late of the Island of Antigua, did, in or about the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1779 (he then residing in the city of Philadelphia) purchase from Mr. Thomas Cuthbert, a certain Messuage, Plantation and two Tracts of Land, situate in Middleton township, in the county of Chester, containing 150 acres or thereabouts, for which he paid the principal part of the consideration money, and took certain articles in writing from the said Thomas Cuthbert, whereby the said Thomas obliged himself and his heirs to make a sufficient title in fee simple therefor: And whereas the said William, being then in a declining state of health, and about to make a voyage to the West-Indies, did, for the better securing the said estate to himself, or in case of his death, which was shortly expected, to his infant children, make an assignment of the said articles to his brother John Pitts, whom he placed upon the premises as his tenant, and did at the same time take a certain declaration of trust from the said John Pitts, under his hand and seal duly executed, and which has since been proved before the Honorable George Bryan, Esq; and recorded in the proper office in the county of Chester, whereby the said John did acknowledge and declare, that the said assignment was made to him in trust for his said brother and his heirs, and did covenant to yield up the premises to him or them: And whereas the said William Pitts hath, by his last will in writing, devised the premises aforesaid to his infant child John Burke Pitts, now residing in the city of Philadelphia, and hath since died: And whereas the said John Pitts, unmindful of the trust and confidence reposed in him by his said brother, and endeavouring to defraud his infant child of his just rights, is endeavouring to appropriate the said premises to his own use: And whereas, from his late conduct, there is reason to apprehend that he will endeavour to sell and convey the said estate for his own benefit. As Executors therefore to the will of the said William Pitts, and as Testamentary Guardians to his said child, we do hereby caution all persons against becoming purchasers of the said premises from the said John Pitts, as he has no estate, right or interest whatever therein.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1785. ‡

WILLIAM PYLE,
JOB HARVEY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has long been a general and just complaint of the people of this State, that the numbers of News-papers now published in it are a heavy Tax upon all those who are desirous to be acquainted with the passing occurrences, and at the same time do very little towards answering the original design of a News-paper.-----It is therefore their wish to have A GENERAL, CIRCULATING PAPER; which shall not have for its object the *money-catching* desire of Advertisements, but which shall be fraught with matter useful and entertaining to all.

As Mrs. HOLT's advanced age, as well as many other circumstances, render it necessary for her to decline business, a SOCIETY of Gentlemen are of opinion, that this is a favourable moment to carry into execution their plan and design of a General Paper, which they have long had in contemplation.------And as they think it a pity that this OLD and WELL-ESTABLISHED PAPER, THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c. which, when under the guidance and direction of its late founder and proprietor, Mr. JOHN HOLT, deceased, proved so highly beneficial to the great cause of American liberty and virtue, should be lost, and drop into oblivion, they are determined that their plan shall be as a branch or stream springing from so venerable an origin, and from so pure a fountain; and from which Mrs. HOLT will derive an annual stipend.

Whoever encourages and subscribes to this GENERAL, CIRCULATING PAPER, will receive every advantage they now do from taking all that are published, as the proprietors are determined it shall not fall much short of the MONTHLY MAGAZINES, in entertainment and usefulness.

A sketch of their plan will soon be published for subscriptions.-----In the mean time, the subscriber, who is to execute the Printing part of it, will take charge of this Press, until the above design shall be ready to be carried into effect. He therefore not only entreats the continuance of the present customers to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, but the favors of all who may be disposed to encourage this new and useful undertaking.

New-York, 1785. ELEAZER OSWALD.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM DENNY, late of Uwchland township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to pay the same; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, in order for settlement, to

April 4, 1785. ¶ DAVID DENNY, Executor.

WILLIAM STILES,

STONE CUTTER,

In Third-street, between Spruce and Union streets, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed his shop to the opposite side of the way, the corner of Cypress and Third-streets; where may be had monuments, tomb stones, head stones and chimney pieces, executed in the neatest manner; also steps, platforms, and every thing else belonging to the branch. Country orders duly attended to.

Wanted, an apprentice; a strong lad from the country will be most suitable. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on Monday, the 28th instant, two Irish Servant Lads; the one named ROBERT ALEXANDER, about 19 years of age, has a stoppage in his speech, and short dark brown hair. Had on when he went away, a black silk neck handkerchief, a green coat, of second cloth, turned, with white buttons, black serge denim jacket and breeches, with silver knee-buckles, ribbed stockings, and shoes almost new, with a large round castor hat, half worn.

The other named EDWARD GRAHAM, is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, black hair, and marked with the small-pox, his legs somewhat thick, by trade a taylor. Had on and took with him, a round hat, with black ribband, a fine white shirt, with silver sleeve-buttons, marked E. G. black handkerchief, a short green coat, 4 short waistcoats, jean breeches, with silver knee-buckles, light coloured ribbed stockings, new shoes, with fashionable block tin buckles. Whoever takes up the said servants, and delivers them to the subscribers, shall be entitled to the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

6 w, WILLIAM HEMBEL,
Philad. March 31, 1785. HENRY RICE.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour them at their peril.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1785.

WHEREAS EDWARD WARD, of Pitts township, Westmoreland county, did, in August last, obtain from the subscribers, the sum of One Hundred and Sixty Pounds in specie, and a joint Bond for the payment of Two Hundred Pounds, upon his promise and Assurances to make them a good title to certain lands in the neighbourhood of Pittsburg, without delay or loss of time, but hath not performed his engagements: This is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond, as they do not hold themselves obliged to pay any part of the same till the said Edward Ward shall have fulfilled his agreement with them.

FREDERIC EUGENE FRANCIS,
Baron Beelen de Bertholff,
JOHN MORGAN.

MATTHEW WHITEHEAD,

BLACK and WHITE-SMITH, in Walnut-street, near Second-street, carries on his Business in the different Branches as usual;

JACKS repaired and fixed in the best and compleatest Manner; also Bells neatly hung; Stove Grates and Kitchen Ranges made as compleat as in London.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1785. 5 w.

Donagan & Company,

LATE of Italy, at the corner of Front and Chesnut-streets, make and repair Thermometers and Barometers, likewise all kinds of Glasses for philosophical experiments. §

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of William Dewees, in the Valley in Chester county, on the 31st of March, in the night, a dark bay MARE, 12 years old, near 15 hands high, a natural pacer, one of her hind feet white, supposed to be the off foot, a middling large star in her forehead, not quite round, a saddle about half worn, with a linsey woolsey housing, a brass buckle to the stirrup, a curb bridle, single rein; was shod before when stolen. Any person securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, or three pounds for the mare, paid by

April 6, 1785. † THOMAS WATERS.

By the Magistrates and Commissioners

for paving and cleansing the Streets, &c. &c.

WHEREAS the cleansing of the streets of this city, by law directed, will contribute much to the conveniency and health of the inhabitants, but has not hitherto been duly performed, for want of regular scavengers: And whereas Alexander Miller hath undertaken this necessary service for the south district; William Young, for the middle; and Michael Wartman, for the north district: Therefore public notice is hereby given, that from and after the 22d instant, the said scavengers will remove and carry off all mud, dirt and filth, that shall be found in the cartway of the several streets, lanes and alleys that are paved; and will attend once in every week at the door of each inhabitant to receive into their carts, all such dirt as shall arise from, and is incident to, common house-keeping, to be carried off, free of charge; and also to receive and carry off for hire, all such dirt, dung, ashes or other filth, as now is, or shall be occasioned by any trade, occupation or otherwise; and all soap-makers, carpenters, shoe-makers and other tradesmen, and all other persons are hereby warned and cautioned against throwing out or laying down any ashes, shavings, trash, rubbish, filth, or other annoyance whatsoever, on any pavement within this city, as they must expect to be strictly prosecuted and fined for the same, such abuses being not only public nusances, but particularly injurious to the scavengers. And it is expected that every citizen who regards cleanliness will not only avoid offending in the premises himself, but will discountenance the same in others, and to the utmost promote the good purposes designed by the act of Assembly in this case made and provided.

By order of the Board of Street Commissioners,

March 18, 1785. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

CHAMLESS ALLEN

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, in Water-street, the fifth Door below Chesnut-street,

JAMAICA Spirits, West-India and Newbury Rum, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c. &c. &c. §

JACKSON & SMITH,

Have on hand, at their MEDICINAL STORE, in Second-street, mid-way between Market and Chesnut-streets------a large and general ASSORTMENT of

FRESH MEDICINES,

Of the best quality, which they determine to dispose of at the most reduced prices.-----also a variety of

SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS,
SHOP FURNITURE,

And the following PATENT MEDICINES, *viz.*

ANDERSON's, Hooper's, Lockyer's and Keyser's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Turlington's Balsam, Daffy's Elixir, James's Powders, Squire's Elixir, British Teeth Powder, Pike's Ointment, Hærlem Oil, Radcliff's Elixir, Walker's Jesuits Drops, Baume de Vie, Hill's American Balsam and Elixir Bardana, &c.

Apothecaries and others, desirous of purchasing by the quantity, may be supplied with many of the capital articles on terms greatly to their interest.

Medicine Chests, for private families, neatly put up, and all orders from Country Store-keepers and Physicians thankfully received, and punctually executed, on as low terms as possible.

Family receipts and Physicians prescriptions will also be carefully made up. Philadelphia, March 15, 1785. §

WHEREAS a number of DEEDS and MORTGAGES, were brought to the Register-General's Office for Chester county, during the time Thomas Taylor, Esq; (now deceased) kept said office, in order to be recorded, but never called for by the respective owners, and still remaining in the possession of the subscriber, Executor. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all who are concerned, respecting said Deeds and Mortgages, &c. to come, on or before the 1st day of May next, pay the fees and take the said instruments of writing away, otherwise the subscriber will not be accountable for them after date.

¶ TITUS TAYLOR.

West-Town township, March 19, 1785.

Chester, March 22, 1785.

WAS committed to this goal on the 4th of this instant, an Irishman, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, who calls himself JAMES MURRAINE; had on a white linen coat, linsey waistcoat, tow trowsers, and an old wool hat. Likewise was committed about the same time, a Negro man, who calls himself TOM, and says he belongs to Mr. Robert Milligan, of Philadelphia, but ran away from said Milligan's plantation, in the Lower Counties. Their masters, if any they have, are hereby notified to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged in three weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees.

¶ THOMAS TAYLOR.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Friday, the 25th inst. a Servant Man, named JOHN DICK, born in Glasgow, came from London last fall, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, light complexion, a little pock-marked, short sandy hair, between 21 and 22 years of age. Had on and took with him, a new lead colour coating coat, white cloth jacket and breeches, with plated buttons, a round felt hat, almost new, good shoes and stockings, likewise a quantity of other cloaths which are not known. It is supposed he is gone off in company with Thomas Melcolm, who worked as a journeyman at said place, as they are both missing. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, if in company with Melcolm, and brings them both to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for John Dick, paid by JAMES CUMMING.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1785. §

APRIL, 1785. THE NUMB. 2864.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1785.

TO BE SOLD BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A VERY large aſſortment of Dutch SCYTHES and WHETSTONES, German ſtraw-knives, braſs kettles in neſts, ſteel in half faggots, ſheet iron, cheſts of pint tumblers, Engliſh paſte-boards, iron and braſs wire, ſmiths vizes, ſtriped bengals, a great variety of calmancoes, durants and tammies, red flannels, brown Sileſias, broad and narrow cotton ſtripes, Iriſh linens, Flanders and common bed-ticking, cambletees, fine boild cambletts, blue and white and red and white linen handkerchiefs, corded and flowered dimity, broad lawns, ſtriped and checked ſilk handkerchiefs, a great choice of black ſattins and half ſattins, blue, white, pink, and pluſh half-yard Perſians, large Malabac handkerchiefs, ladies fine black Leghorn hats, ſteel plate and common hand ſaws, pins and needles, plain and figured metal buttons, coach makers braſs garniſh nails, curtain rings, ſhoe and knee buckles, Barlow pen-knives, piſtol cap'd knives, ſprigs, hob-nails, awl-blades, ſhoe-tacks, temple ſpectacles, ſleeve-buttons, large ſciſſars, pewter table and tea-ſpoons, ſhoemakers knives, handſaw files, gimblets, table knives and forks, watchmakers fuzee chains, pendants, and hands, thimbles, watch-chryſtals, with ſundry other articles.

To be LETT by ſaid Benezet,

A HOUSE in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, the lower ſtory is a convenient ſtore, very ſuitable for the dry good buſineſs, either wholeſale or retail.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1785.

Juſt imported in the COMMERCE, from London, by

JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN,

Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Blackhorſe-alley,

A variety of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon; among which are

AN elegant aſſortment of Wilton Carpets,
A large variety of mahogany ornamental Looking-glaſſes of all ſizes,
Oil-cloth and green Silk Umbrellas,
Barlow buck-handled Penknives,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Sattin, Sarſnett and Paduaſoys,
Silver Watches.

Pewter in Caſks, Powder and Shot, red and white Lead in ſmall and large Caſks, Cambricks and Lawns, Bengals, Haerlem Stripes, Nankeens, enamelled China in Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Loaf Sugar in Hogſheads, &c. &c. &c. tbc. 6 w.

For the ſummer ſeaſon, or one year,

TO BE LETT,

For a gentleman's ſeat, in a very pleaſant ſituation in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road towards the Schuylkill, a very convenient Houſe, Gardens, Stables, and other conveniences, &c. &c. 4 miles from the city.

February 12, 1785. ¶ E. LEWIS TREICHEL.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of excellent LAND, ſituate on the waters of Fall's or Harvey's creek, and on the great road leading from the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna to Wyoming, in Northumberland county, containing 603 and an half acres, with allowance for roads; there are on the premiſes two or three compleat mill ſeats, and ſeveral very rich bottoms, of which meadow may be made with little expence. The whole patented and recorded.

Alſo a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, 14 feet front, and 14 or 15 feet deep; the lot on which it ſtands is 30 feet front, and 226 feet deep, ſituate in Southwark, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Church-alley, oppoſite the Swediſh Church. The houſe reinſured this year, and ſubject to a ground-rent of 61. per annum. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Joſeph Tatem, oppoſite the City Tavern, in Second-ſtreet, where draughts of the land may be ſeen, or of the ſubſcriber, at Roadſtown, Cumberland county, State of New-Jerſey.

§ AULAY M'CALLA.

TO BE SOLD,

SPRINGTON FORGE, with three fires, on the beſt conſtruction, newly repaired, and in good order, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, on a large branch of the Brandywine, with high advantage of fall and ſeat, and is diſtant from Warwick Furnace ſix miles; with the Forge will be ſold a PLANTATION, containing 264 acres, 100 are cleared, and under good fence, with about 15 acres of choice meadow and more may be eaſily made, the remainder is well timbered: This place is furniſhed with the neceſſary buildings for a family, and for workmen, with out-houſes, all in good repair. On this place alſo is a large body of iron ore, thought to be good, and a valuable ſeat for a furnace; the country will afford ample ſupplies of wood for carrying the iron factory on extenſively.

Alſo a GRIST and SAW-MILL, known by the name of the ſubſcriber, ſituate about one mile up the ſtream from the forge, with two pair of ſtones, one of which are excellent burs, the works almoſt new, and in perfect order; theſe mills are conveniently ſituated for neighbouring cuſtom, and the communication of roads makes it eaſy to procure wheat for carrying on this branch of buſineſs very extenſively. A valuable PLANTATION, containing 150 acres, with a quantity of meadow, and good improvements, will be ſold with the mills.

Likewiſe a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 150 acres, a conſiderable part of which is cleared and under good fence, with a large proportion of good meadow, joining the above mills and farm.

And a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 200 acres of good land, beautifully ſituated, two miles from the forge, and about the ſame diſtance from the mills, the neceſſary buildings in tolerable repair, with a good orchard, and a great quantity of meadow.

Alſo a TRACT of 600 acres of excellent LAND, ſituated in White-Deer creek townſhip, about one mile from the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, and about 12 miles from Sunbury; it has been laid out in two farms, and has conſiderable improvements made on each. This laſt deſcribed tract will be ſhewn to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by Col. MATTHEW SMITH, living 3 miles from the land; the others will be ſhewn by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the mills. JAMES MOORE.

N. B. A likely NEGROE WENCH to be ſold for want of employ. Enquire as above. Dec. 18. § 5 w.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, *April* 8, 1785. A. M.

THE report of the committee, appointed on the petitions from divers perſons, who call themſelves reſidents and inhabitants of this ſtate, and who alledge that they have for ſeveral years been deprived of their natural rights, and have repeatedly applied to ſeveral of the Aſſemblies of this ſtate for a reſtoration of them, but without effect, &c. was read the ſecond time, viz.

IT appears they pretend to have a right to elect officers, and to be elected into office, and to all other privileges of citizens of this commonwealth, merely from reſidency and inhabitancy within the ſtate for ſeveral years; and in ſupport of this pretence they cite the 1ſt, 7th, 8th and 16th ſections of that part of the conſtitution of this ſtate, called the declaration of the rights, &c. and alſo the 6th, 9th and 10th ſections of the frame of government.

And laſtly, they accuſe the Legiſlature with having arbitrarily, and in direct violation of the conſtitution, deprived them from exerciſing the right of citizenſhip, which they ſeem to think is a natural right.

To anſwer claims or accuſations, founded upon ſuch erroneous principles, is often more diſagreeable than to encounter the moſt plauſible and decent, though erroneous arguments: Notwithſtanding this, we have condeſcended to undertake the taſk. It does not appear from any of the petitioners who the ſubſcribers are, whether aliens, attainted perſons, non-jurors, or diſaffected to the government: But we are in the moſt charitable conſtruction led to conclude from them, that they are men, who on the 13th day of June, 1777, were required by a poſitive law of the ſtate (then at open war, together with the reſt of the United States of America, againſt the King of Great-Britain, for the defence of life, liberty and every thing valuable in this world) to renounce their former allegiance to the ſaid King, and to give an aſſurance, on oath or affirmation, of their allegiance and fidelity to this commonwealth, under the penalty of forfeiting ſome of the privileges of citizens. That they refuſed to comply with this reaſonable and neceſſary requiſition, and voluntarily ſubmitted to the penalty; of whom nevertheleſs the commonwealth did not finally take the forfeiture, until they were called upon again, in like manner, on the firſt day of April, 1778, and a third time on the fifth day of December, 1778, and laſtly on the firſt day of October, 1779; and therefore they are men, who for upwards of three years and four months after the declaration of independence, obſtinately refuſed to give this evidence of their having a ſufficient evident common intereſt with and attachment to the community, to the great concern of all the friends of the rvolution, and in open contempt and defiance of the laws of the ſtate. What the motives of theſe men were, for refuſing to give this ſatisfacton to their countrymen, they have not told us, nor will we poſitively ſay, but are naturally conſtrained to believe, that they were owing either to their being profeſſed Britiſh ſubjects, or enemies to liberty and the rights of mankind, or cowards, that meanly ſkulked, to ſcreen themſelves and their property in the hour of difficulty and danger, from the ſavage cruelties of the Britiſh army, while their country was bleeding under their depredations. Can ſuch men expect to enjoy all the privileges and advantages ariſing from our late glorious revolution, equally with thoſe heroes, patriots, and virtuous perſons, who (next under God) procured them, at every hazard of life and fortune, not only without their aſſiſtance, but againſt their efforts, or at leaſt their inclinations? yes, they ſay they do expect it, and that they have a right to free citizenſhip by the conſtitution.

Theſe petitioners had no ſhare in the declaration of independence, in the formation of our conſtitution, or in the eſtabliſhing them by arms, they were not of the people, on whoſe authority only the great ſtructure was erected. It cannot be ſuppoſed that any ſociety would without great caution receive perſons as members, whoſe wiſhes and endeavours had been to deſtroy it. From the nature of civil government, and the fundamental principles of ſelf-preſervation, every civil ſociety muſt neceſſarily have a right of demanding of its members aſſurances of their fidelity to it, even under the penalty of being deprived of all the privileges of membership, or of being diſowned altogether.

We will now enquire whether there are any words in the conſtitution of our ſtate, that will authoriſe a conſtruction, which is contrary to fundamental principles, contrary to common ſenſe, and that muſt inevitably, ſooner or later, effect its diſſolution. The petitioners have the modeſty to quote the 7th ſection of the declaration of rights, &c. which is the baſis upon which the whole ſuperſtructure muſt depend. It is in theſe words, "That all "freemen, having a ſufficient evident common intereſt with, and "attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, "or to be elected into office." Now we would aſk, who are to aſcertain what is to be ſufficient evidence of this intereſt and attachment? Individuals are not competent to it, for a difference in opinion might happen; and no man ought to be permitted to judge finally in his own cauſe. The legiſlature then muſt have this power, they repreſent the whole community, and accordingly they have preſcribed a teſt to be evidence that is ſufficient; this has been the ancient and accuſtomed mark of diſtinction between the friends and enemies of a government, indeed the only general one that we can find in hiſtory, except an aſſociation. This teſt the petitioners have hitherto refuſed to give, and they do not now offer to do it, or to give any other, even the ſmalleſt evidence of their attachment to the community; they cannot, therefore, either by the ſpirit or letter of this ſection of the conſtitution, by law or reaſon, be entitled to any ſhare in the government of this community; to entruſt ſuch men with rule is incompatible with the ſafety of the commonwealth. The other ſections of the conſtitution which have been quoted, relate to citizens, or members of the ſociety only; but the petitioners are only ſubjects, and they, as well as all aliens, are protected by the government and the laws, and therefore owe obedience, notwithſtanding they have no ſhare in the elections.

Your committee beg leave further to remark on the ſtile uſed by the petitioners: Inſtead of acknowledging their paſt miſconduct, expreſſing their ſorrow and penitence, promiſing amendment, and to be faithful citizens in future, and offering to take the teſt, and thereupon humbly praying forgiveneſs, and to be admitted into full citizenſhip, they have, in the moſt arrogant manner, arraigned the laws and the juſtice of their country, and charged it as a grievance, that they are not permitted to govern a ſtate, which they do not now even pretend the leaſt regard for, and which they do not deny they heretofore wiſhed, if not endeavoured to deſtroy. In fine, the moſt favorable conſtruction we can make for theſe men is, that they are blind, and have put themſelves under the guidance of blind leaders.

Upon the whole, your committee have come to the following reſolutions,

1ſt. That this government has an inherent and unqueſtionable right to exact a teſt of allegiance from all perſons within it, at ſuch times, and in ſuch manner, as the preſervation of the ſtate ſhall require.

2d. That it would be impolitic and dangerous to admit perſons, who have been inimical to the ſovereignty and independence of this ſtate, to have a common participation in the government, ſo ſoon after the war.

3d. That the aforeſaid petitions be diſmiſſed.

William Will,	*Joſeph Thomas,*
Chriſtian Lower,	*William Findley,*
Abraham Smith,	*Robert Loller,*
Samuel Dale,	*William Coats,*
John M'Dowell,	*John Ralſton,*
John Smilie,	*Robert Craig.*

And on the queſtion, "ſhall the ſame be adopted?" the yeas and nays were called, and were 42 for it, and 14 againſt it.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IN one of the Packets of laſt week, our feelings are much hurt by a moſt extraordinary publication. It is ſtiled "the report of the committee appointed on the petitions from divers perſons, who *call* themſelves reſidents and inhabitants of this ſtate, &c." which report was adopted by a majority of 42 againſt 14. The ſtile, manner and ſentiment, contained in this report, breathe more of the ſpirit of *reſentment*, than the ſolemn deciſion of a ſenate. *Sneers, taunts* and *inuendoes* conſtitute the adopted report of a Houſe of Aſſembly, which holds a foremoſt rank in the United States of America! We will ſelect ſome of the paſſages, viz.

"It appears they *pretend* to have a right to elect officers; they accuſe the legiſlature with having *arbitrarily*, and in direct violation of the conſtitution, deprived them of the right of citizenſhip, which they *ſeem to think* is a natural one." Here are two inſinuated falſhoods and one interpolation. The remonſtrants did not *pretend* to have a right, nor did they *ſeem* to think that right a natural one; but they honeſtly *claimed* and *aſſerted* their right, and boldly told the Houſe what they *really* thought, not what they "*ſeemed*" to think---neither did they charge the legiſlature with having "*arbitrarily*, and in direct violation of the conſtitution, &c." The word arbitrarily is the Aſſembly's, not the remonſtrants; but as the Houſe choſe to adopt the term, the non-jurors certainly will not explode it. They, doubtleſs, thought it both indecent and illiberal to uſe epithets of reproach, and confined themſelves to that honeſt firmneſs of language, becoming men who had a proper ſenſe of their injuries. Again, "to anſwer claims or accuſations founded upon ſuch erroneous principles, is often more *diſagreeable* than to encounter the moſt plauſible and decent, tho' erroneous, arguments." This is certainly incomprehenſible. That it ſhould be more *agreeable* to encounter erroneous arguments, than to anſwer claims founded on erroneous principles, belongs to the preſent Aſſembly of Pennſylvania excluſively to explain. If they mean, that it is more *agreeable* to anſwer "arguments" where there are no "*accuſations*," they have but confuſedly expreſſed themſelves. And yet, *diſagreeable* as it is, they tell us, with the ſtyle of ſuperiority, "they have *condeſcended* to undertake the taſk." What think you, fellow-citizens, of this language? The Aſſembly of Pennſylvania term it a *condeſcenſion* to attend to the grievances of their ſubjects; when it is their *duty*, and the meaneſt wretch in the ſtate has a right to preſent his grievances, and to *demand* a hearing. Then comes a moſt unhandſome inſinuation---"*It does not appear* (ſay they) from any of the petitioners, *who the ſubſcribers are*, whether aliens, attainted perſons, non-jurors, or diſaffected to the government, but we are in the moſt charitable conſtruction led to conclude, &c." What new kind of reaſoning is this? If every malicious inſinuation may be ſupported, becauſe nothing to the contrary is inſerted in a petition or remonſtrance, where will the argument lead us? It will prove too much; and might, by parity of reaſoning, involve even the preſent Aſſembly of Pennſylvania; for in what public record do we find that *they* are not *aliens, attainted perſons, or diſaffected to the government?* Would they thank us for the compliment, if we ſhould ſay, "we are led in the moſt charitable conſtruction to think otherwiſe? "*It does not appear* from any of the petitioners, who the ſubſcribers are, whether aliens, &c. Are not their names written in *legible* characters? And ought not an Aſſembly to know from authentic record, whether any of them be attainted, before ſuch aſperſions are caſt? Enquiry might have ſatisfied them, that, inſtead of aliens, they were reſpectable characters, men, we believe, whoſe integrity will ſtand the teſt of the ſevereſt ſcrutiny. If they are "*diſaffected*," and by that diſaffection a crime is underſtood, why ſcreen them under the ſhield of "*charitable* conſtruction?" It is the duty of a legiſlature to promote a trial and adequate puniſhment. If no charge is intended, why ſuch an inſinuation? The non-jurors of Pennſylvania, I preſume, have nothing to fear from a public arraignment. Try, condemn and puniſh, or reſtore them to their rights wrongfully withheld. There is no alternative, baniſhment, or compleat liberty. 'Tis better to vacate the ſtate in a body, and enjoy the privileges of freemen, than ſubmit to the preſent ſlavery. "They cannot find any favorable excuſe for the petitioners not taking the teſt in time," but are *naturally* conſtrained to believe, that they were owing either to their being profeſſed *Britiſh ſubjects*, or *enemies to liberty* and the rights of mankind, or *cowards*, that *meanly ſkulked*, to ſcreen themſelves and their property in the hour of difficulty and danger, from the ſavage cruelties of the Britiſh armies, while their country was bleeding under their depredations." To purſue the train of reflections which preſent themſelves on this *unuſual language*, might lead us too far. Suffice it to remark, that if, after committing all theſe crimes, an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the ſtate was to waſh them away, the injury could not have been of ſuch vaſt magnitude as the report deſcribes. If it is *not* exaggerated, then it was either abſurd in the extreme to offer to truſt ſuch men in the very height of danger, or unjuſt and unreaſonable to refuſe it to the non-jurors now, when the danger is over. How many hundreds, nay thouſands, remained in Philadelphia, (when General Howe entered the city) who had taken the teſt? And yet theſe men do not come within the appellations of "*Britiſh ſubjects, enemies to liberty* and the rights of mankind, and *mean ſkulking cowards*." That a teſt of allegiance never reſtrained a traitor is univerſally granted. Let us look at the great traitors of America. Were they amongſt the non-jurors? No. Do you think a Dr. Church, a Benedict Arnold, a Silas Deane, were non-jurors? What better maſk could a traitor deſire, than a certificate of his having taken the teſt? Though the non-jurors are maligned for their nonconformity, they have exhibited a ſpecies of reſolution that ought to do them honor. They have not concealed themſelves behind the ſcreen of an oath, but bared their boſoms to the ſearch, and acted like men, in compliance with their conſciences, at the

riſque of every thing that was dear to them. When the Repreſentatives of the people undertake to arraign characters, it is reaſonably expected they will ſupport their charges. They ſay, "the late glorious revolution was procured, not only without their (the non-jurors) aſſiſtance, but *againſt their efforts* and inclinations." This amounts to a charge of *high treaſon* againſt the ſtate, and is perhaps the firſt inſtance in America, where a legiſlature have undertaken to exhibit ſo general and inexplicit an indictment. What proof can the Aſſembly bring againſt a ſingle petitioner, that "*he exerted his efforts againſt the revolution?*" Name the man, and have him arraigned before a proper tribunal. Let him be tried by the laws of the land----Laws which they ſay he is bound to ſubmit to, but which he ought not to have a voice in making!

In the next paragraph, they poſitively tax the non-jurors with "*wiſhes and endeavours to deſtroy the conſtitution*" Here is another charge of high treaſon againſt the ſtate---*an attempt to ſubvert the conſtitution*---and ought not to reſt on general charges.---If, according to the new doctrine now laid down by the Aſſembly, no men are to derive a full benefit from the conſtitution, but ſuch as "*had a ſhare in the declaration of independence, in the formation of our conſtitution, or in the eſtabliſhing them by arms,*" we may preſume that many thouſands of the preſent jurors are *aliens*. We are told by the Aſſembly, that "every ſociety muſt *neceſſarily* have a right of demanding of its members, aſſurances of their fidelity to it, even under the penalty of being deprived of all the privileges of membership, or of being diſowned altogether." But it appears this *neceſſity* did not occur to the framers of the conſtitution, and therefore no future Aſſembly, without violating the great charter of the land, can deprive any of the citizens of their privileges, or aſſume the power of *diſowning* them. They can only be deprived of thoſe rights by *a Court of Juſtice and an impartial trial*, and until ſuch ſentence be paſſed, the conſtitution protects and defends them. That tyrant plea, NECESSITY, we hope will never be admitted into Pennſylvania. No neceſſity can ſupercede the conſtitution. If you want freſh powers, they can only be derived from a convention of the people. Mark the preamble.---"The following declaration of rights and frame of government to be the conſtitution of the commonwealth, and to remain in force therein *for ever*, *unaltered*, except in ſuch articles as ſhall hereafter on experience be found to require improvement, and which ſhall be by the ſame authority of the people, fairly delegated as this frame of government directs, to be amended or improved." Every inhabitant of Pennſylvania, who has been in it two years, has an undoubted right to vote at elections. The late applications to the Houſe, for a reſtoration of rights, aroſe, we ſuppoſe, from the deſire of individuals to remove all uneaſineſs, by a legal recognition of their juſt privileges. But their requeſt has been rejected with diſdain. With a ſneering language, little to be expected from an Aſſembly, the non-jurors are told, "they have the *modeſty* to quote the 7th ſection, viz.---"that all freemen, having a ſufficient common intereſt in and *attachment* to the community, have a right to elect officers, or to be elected into office." They then aſk, who are to aſcertain what is to be ſufficient evidence of this intereſt and attachment? and then anſwer themſelves---"the legiſlature muſt have this power"---and a teſt is to be this ſufficient evidence. With equal ſupport from the conſtitution might they have ſaid, that every man ſhall ſwear that he believes in the infallibility of the Pope. That though he may plead conſcience, he ſhall refuſe at his peril, and ſhall thereby loſe his privileges. But as a proof that a teſt is not, and never can be, this evidence of attachment, we have found that the greateſt deceivers and traitors have been amongſt the teſt takers, and vaſt numbers have ſworn allegiance on both ſides, without any impeachment of their attachment. The conſtitution muſt evidently have had another and better touchſtone in view than ſuch a perjuring teſt,---or it would have preſcribed one. For, ſurely, we do not forget that Dr. Franklin and the other framers of the conſtitution very well knew that mens minds were much divided in opinion about the propriety of the bold ſtep then taken, and therefore they did not chooſe to fetter mens conſciences with a ſwearing political creed. If to latent ſentiments, unfriendly to the revolution, any ſett of men ſhould be ſo hardy as to proceed to acts of oppoſition and rebellion againſt the ſtate, their lives or their fortunes muſt have paid for their temerity. Therefore a *ſettled reſidence* was the beſt *evident attachment*, and a *poſſeſſion of property* was the moſt certain indication of a *common intereſt with* the community. By a fair reviſal of the whole proceedings of the Convention, it amounts to an abſolute demonſtration, that they never deſigned or intended ſuch teſts of allegiance as are now in force. During the debates on the frame of government, they paſſed an ordinance for the "ſafety and ſecurity of the ſtate;" and having ordained, "that all perſons ſojourning in the ſtate ſhall owe and pay allegiance to the ſame," they proceed to declare, that to "levy war againſt this ſtate, or be adherent to the King of Great-Britain, or others, the enemies of this ſtate, or to the enemies of the United States of America, by giving him or them aid or aſſiſtance, within the limits of this ſtate or elſewhere, and ſhall be thereof duly convicted in any court of oyer and terminer hereafter to be erected, according to law, ſhall be adjudged guilty of high treaſon," &c. Hence it appears they truſted to the ſecurity of the criminal laws for the allegiance of the ſubject; but we do not find in any part of the conſtitution, that the free citizens are enjoined to take any teſt whatever. Had that been intended by the Convention, they certainly would not have been ſilent upon ſo important a point. We find in the 7th ſection of the bill of rights, that they unite the *electors* and *elected* in one plain, clear clauſe, viz. "That all elections ought to be free, and that *all* freemen, *having* a ſufficient evident, common intereſt in and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, or to be elected into office."---And when they proceed to form the frame of government conformably to the bill of rights, they leave it beyond a doubt clear and explicit. In the 6th ſection it is declared, that "*every freeman*, of the full age of twenty-one years, having reſided in the ſtate for the ſpace of one whole year next before the day of election for repreſentatives, and paid public taxes during that time, *ſhall* enjoy the right of an elector." We do not here perceive the leaſt ſhadow of a teſt, or condition; but, *every* freeman *ſhall* enjoy the right of an elector. If the words, "*evident attachment*," in the bill of rights had deſigned a teſt, here was the place to find it explained. It is obſervable, the *electors* and *elected* are not united in this 6th ſection of the frame of government, as they are in the 7th ſection of the bill of rights above quoted, and the reaſon is evident---The electors, who only had their voices to give at an election, were not enjoined to take any teſt whatever; but the Aſſemblymen, who were to make laws, might "abridge the rights and privileges" of the people, and therefore *they* are enjoined to ſubſcribe a certain preſcribed oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance; alſo a ſpecial oath or affirmation of office.

It is ſaid in the 40th ſection, "every officer, whether judicial, executive or military, in authority under the commonwealth, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation of allegiance, and general oath of office, before he enter on the execution of his office. ---The oath or affirmation of allegiance----I do ſwear or affirm, that I will be true and faithful to the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the conſtitution or government thereof, as eſtabliſhed by the Convention. The oath or affirmation----I do ſwear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of ------ for the ------ of ------, and I will do equal right and juſtice to all men, to the beſt of my judgment and abilities, according to the law." In the 42d ſection, we find "every foreigner of good character who comes to ſettle in this ſtate, *having firſt taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance* to the ſame, ſhall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, except that he ſhall not be capable of being elected a repreſentative, until after two years reſidence." From this review we are left in no kind of doubt about the matter. Not the leaſt obſcurity appears. Not a tittle from the text or context in ſupport of thoſe teſt-laws, which operate to the diſfranchiſing of ſo large a part of the inhabitants of Pennſylvania, who have been treated with ſo much aſperity by the preſent Aſſembly, for preſuming to adopt the words of the conſtitution in ſupport of their invaded rights. With truth may they exclaim, in the much hackneyed expreſſions of Junius---they have had "*inſult added to injury.*" They well know, that as reſidents they are ſubjects of the ſtate, and amenable to its penal laws, when treſpaſſed on by them; but they alſo know, that thoſe laws muſt be built on the firm baſis of the conſtitution, or they are void within themſelves. If we look back to the arguments uſed in the conteſt with England, we ſhall find them replete with aſſertions of *unalienable* natural rights----That taxation and repreſentation are inſeparable; that allegiance and protection are reciprocal. The declaration of independence by the United States, from which the conſtitution of Pennſylvania originates, holds forth "theſe truths to be ſelf-evident, that all men are created equal---that they are endowed by their Creator with certain *unalienable rights*---that amongſt theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs." How groſly, then, have the Aſſemblies of Pennſylvania deviated from theſe principles, trampling upon the rights of thouſands in the ſtate. Unſupported by the conſtitution, they deprive their fellow-citizens of that birthright, which was pledged to every inhabitant as an *unalienable* poſſeſſion, and obſtruct them from the purſuit of a happineſs, which can never be enjoyed whilſt they are reduced to the loweſt rank of ſlaves. To ſubmit to laws which they never have aſſented to, to deliver up their property to men whom they never have appointed to receive it, and then to be treated by their rulers with ignominy and reproach, for daring to aſpire to the rank of freemen, is a diſgrace too poignant to be borne in ſilence. Although it is contended on the part of the non-jurors, that the teſt-laws are unconſtitutional, and therefore they are wrongfully deprived of their natural rights, yet we imagine they do not mean to refuſe ſuch a teſt of allegiance to the ſtate, as will bind them to an acknowledgment of its power, as eſtabliſhed under the frame of government, and a promiſe to be faithful ſubjects. Not that they are at preſent diveſted of the rights they claim under the conſtitution, on account of their not having taken a teſt, which the frame of government has not required from them. Yet, as the jurors may feel ſome uneaſineſs at having ſo large a part of the community releaſed from engagements, which *they* have entered into, we preſume the non-jurors would readily relinquiſh their juſt pretenſions to conſtitutional exemption, and conform to the only teſt of allegiance preſcribed in the conſtitution, which, as we have before ſaid, was framed for the officers of government.

But to proceed with the report. The Aſſembly ſay, "this teſt the petitioners have hitherto refuſed to give, and they do not now offer to do it, or to give any other, even the ſmalleſt evidence of their attachment to the community; to entruſt ſuch men with rule is incompatible with the ſafety of the commonwealth." Pray, what is here meant by being *entruſted with rule?* Exerciſing the powers of electors, ſurely, cannot be underſtood. If they mean that the petitioners not offering to give any evidence of their attachment to the community, ought to unfit them for poſts of government, the reaſoning is built on falſe ground; becauſe it is well known, that by the conſtitution no man can hold any office, either judicial, executive or military, without taking both a teſt of allegiance and a teſt of office. The bill of rights, which ought to be the great bulwark of liberty, declares that "*all men* are born *equally free*, and have certain natural, inherent and *unalienable rights*; and that government ought to be inſtituted for the common benefit, protection and ſecurity of the people, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any ſingle man, family, or ſett of men, who are a part only of the community." Notwithſtanding which, the Aſſembly now attempt to eſtabliſh a doctrine totally repugnant to this liberal principle, and to create a diſtinction unknown in the conſtitution---a diſtinction, which, if once ſubmitted to, will put a period to the liberties of Pennſylvania, viz. That a large number of the freemen of the ſtate may be diſfranchiſed without trial by jury; that the conſtitution was not made for the whole people; that men may be inhabitants and ſubjects for life, and owe obedience to the government, but may be held in a ſtate of perpetual *alienation*, though the conſtitution poſitively aſſerts that their rights are *unalienable*.

In the concluding paragraph they ſay, "your committee beg leave further to remark on the *ſtyle* uſed by the petitioners. Inſtead of acknowledging their paſt miſconduct, expreſſing their ſorrow and penitence, promiſing amendment, and to be faithful citizens in future, and offering to take the teſt, and thereupon humbly praying forgiveneſs, and to be admitted into full citizenſhip, they have, in the moſt *arrogant* manner, arraigned the laws and juſtice of this country, and charged it as a grievance, that they are not permitted to govern a ſtate, which they do not now even pretend the leaſt regard for, and which they do not deny they heretofore wiſhed, if not endeavoured, to deſtroy. In fine, the moſt favorable conſtruction we can make for theſe men is, *that they are blind*, and have put themſelves under the guidance of *blind leaders.*" A quotation of this paragraph is ſufficient, without making any comment on it. Every reader will readily perceive the indecency of ſuch language, when uſed by the legiſlature of a free people.

Friends, and Fellow-Citizens,

You have here preſented to your peruſal, a few remarks on the conduct of the Aſſembly. If you think they have acted conſiſtent with the dignity of the ſtation in which you have placed them---if you approve the conduct of men, who profeſs the doctrine of ſtate neceſſity to change the conſtitution, and ſpurn reſpectable citizens from the bar of the Houſe, when appearing in ſupport of their violated rights, you will return them to their ſeats at the next election. But if, on the contrary, you ſhould be of opinion that they have degraded the office they have filled by this memorable report,---that they have aſſumed the character of deſpots, by rejecting with ſcorn the rules of the conſtitution,---that they have unjuſtly charged reputable citizens with *arrogance*, for complaining of laws which are not founded in the conſtitution, and for preſuming to aſk for a participation in a government, whoſe form expreſly and unequivocally veſts that right in them,---then will you remove them at the next election, as unworthy of further truſt.

FREEDOM of SPEECH.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

HA! what have we here?---A Grecian cap, at your Honor's ſervice. A cap---monſtrous---it looks large enough for all the heads of the Conclave together.---Try it, try it, Sir; if it won't fit, e'en lay it down, and go your ways in peace.---And pray who was the *proprietor* of this curioſity? Poh! what a queſtion. It was dug out of Herculaneum an hundred years ago---He's gone, dead, deſpiſed and forgotten, long ſince. See what preſervation and re-preſervation it is in. Ah! 'tis the rareſt antique in all my collection.

"Nor him, nor him, Sir Filcher call,
"He's Knight o' the Shire, and repreſents you all."

A ſoldier in the Macedonian army had, in many inſtances, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by extraordinary acts of valour, and had received many marks of Philip's favor and approbation. On ſome occaſion, he embarked on board a veſſel which was wrecked by a violent ſtorm, and he himſelf caſt on ſhore, *helpleſs and naked*, and ſcarcely with the appearance of life. A Macedonian, whoſe lands were contiguous to the ſea, came opportunely to be witneſs of his diſtreſs, and with all humane and charitable tenderneſs flew to the relief of the unhappy *ſtranger*. He bore him to his houſe, laid him in his own bed, revived, cheriſhed, comforted, and, for *ninety days and upwards*, ſupplied him freely with all the neceſſaries and conveniences which his languiſhing condition could require. The *ſoldier*, thus happily reſcued from death, was inceſſant in the warmeſt expreſſions of gratitude to his benefactor, aſſured him of his intereſt with the King, and of his power and reſolution of obtaining for him, from the royal bounty, the noble returns which ſuch extraordinary benevolence had merited. He was now compleatly recovered, and his kind hoſt ſupplied him with money to purſue his journey.

In ſome time after he preſented himſelf before the King. He recounted his misfortunes, magnified his ſervices, and this inſenſible wretch, who had looked with an eye of envy on the poſſeſſions of his *benefactor*, *his preſerver*, was now ſo abandoned to all ſenſe of gratitude, as to requeſt that the King would beſtow upon him the *houſe* and *lands* where he had been ſo tenderly and kindly entertained.

Unhappily, Philip, without examination, inconſiderately and precipitately granted his infamous requeſt; and this wretch now returned to his preſerver, and repaid his goodneſs by driving him from his little ſettlement, and taking immediate poſſeſſion of all the fruits of his honeſt induſtry.---The poor man, ſtung with this inſtance of unparalleled ingratitude and inſenſibility, boldly determined, inſtead of ſubmitting to his wrongs, to ſeek relief, and, in a letter addreſſed to Philip, repreſented his own and the ſoldier's conduct in a lively and affecting manner. The King was inſtantly fired with indignation. He ordered that juſtice ſhould be done without delay; that the *poſſeſſions* ſhould be immediately reſtored to the man whoſe charitable offices had been thus horridly repaid; and having ſeized his ſoldier, cauſed theſe words to be branded on his forehead----*The ungrateful Gueſt.* A character infamous in every age, and among all nations, but particularly among the Greeks, who, from the earlieſt times, were moſt ſcrupulouſly obſervant of the laws of hoſpitality.

Now ye, who have dared decry the preſent times, bluſh for once, and ever after hold your peace. "But, Sir, if you will ſubſtitute"----ſubſtitute---Lucifer can only be a proper ſubſtitute for ſuch a repreſentative as this Macedonian. "The loco modo, Sir, I mean, for which permit me to ſubſtitute Lilliputia. Its *dyet* ſhall paſs for the too haſty King, who was prevailed upon to take away the birth rights of many of the inhabitants of the land, whoſe predeceſſors had planted the wilderneſs, and made it a comfortable aſylum *for theirs*, when, figuratively ſpeaking, they were caſt upon its coaſt helpleſs and naked."

There is but one thing wanting to make the parallel *any how tolerable*, and that is to ſee the *Philips of Lilliputia* fired with the indignation of the Macedonian King, reſtore thoſe rights of which the deſcendants of the great founders of Lilliputia--------poh!---*firſt ſettlers*, I mean, have been ſo unjuſtly deprived.

Then, why don't they take the ſame ſteps the poor Macedonian did, and addreſs your Lilliputian Lords on the wrongs they have ſuſtained? Alas! Sir, I perceive you are a ſtranger in the land of Lilliput, whoſe Princes and Philip of Macedon differ exceedingly in their qualities. The latter had no intereſt in what he did, ſave the nobleſt of all intereſts to a great mind, the doing an act of juſtice. But in Lilliput, there is an *œconomy* in every thing they do, and in every thing they leave undone. It pervades every department, and prevents their very paſſions from doing good. And as to petitioning, you might as well attempt to ſtorm a fortreſs with pikes of pye-cruſt, as expect to make an impreſſion on the Dyet of Lilliput by the force of raillery, or freedom of remonſtrance. Beſide, *juſtice* herſelf has petitioned in her ſtrongeſt tone in vain. After ſuch *a ſolicitor*, what chance hath the feeble voice of the non-juror of being heard. An individual, who muſt be *ſued* before juſtice can be obtained, has ever been ſhunned and deſpiſed. Transfer the compariſon to public bodies, and the odium encreaſes; becauſe many co-operating circumſtances may be plead in mitigation of the delinquent individual, but in favor of the public---*not one.* For that government muſt be *more than poor*, that refuſes to do juſtice. The legiſlature of Lilliput may be conſidered as the directors of the political bank of the commonwealth, the great national depoſit of public juſtice and civil liberty: The conſtitution and bill of rights are the ſacred pledges of ſecurity to all the ſtockholders, and the moment a ſuſpenſion of either of theſe takes place, it behoves every proprietor to look about him.

The people's right of chooſing their rulers is the great characteriſtic, the leading feature of every free government, and in proportion as this principle prevails, a government may be denominated free or deſpotic.

This right is the great *political Lever*, with which all unpopular burdens may be removed, whenever their continuance is uſeleſs, or their weight becomes intolerable; and whenever the privilege of voting for members of the dyet ceaſes to be granted as a right, it will ſoon ceaſe to be granted as a favor.

GERMANICUS.

The Subſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the Public, that he can and has for ſeveral years paſt infallibly cured the

BITE of a MAD DOG,

As numbers of people in this and the neighbouring States can teſtify.

MY Anceſtors, for upwards of 150 years, did ſucceſsfully practiſe the ſame cures in Old England, when the ableſt Phyſicians there, after exerting their utmoſt ſkill, have failed therein. Thoſe who are ſo unhappy as to meet with ſuch a fatal diſaſter may find an eaſy and effectual cure, by applying to

¶ DANIEL GOODMAN.

A SHOP to be lett, in Arch-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT very valuable Tract of LAND and MILLS, on Perkiomen creek, in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, 23 miles from this city, formerly the property of Rowland Evans. The tract contains about 285 acres, ſuitably divided into meadow, arable and woodland. The dwelling-houſe is of ſtone, two ſtories high, 45 by 35 feet, with four rooms on a floor, and an entry, ſituate on elevated ground, and commanding an extenſive and agreeable proſpect, a large ſtone kitchen, two ſtories high, a ſtone barn and ſmoke-houſe, a young bearing orchard, &c. The mills are large and commodious, having two waterwheels and two pair of ſtones, have been lately repaired, and a new pair of French burs ſet a running; alſo a ſaw-mill and ſtone cooper's ſhop adjoining the griſt-mill, and at the mouth of Perkiomen creek a convenient ſtore-houſe, built for the purpoſe of taking in wheat from boats and canoes uſing the navigation of the Schuylkill, on which this tract bounds. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to Doctor SHANNON, at Norris-Town; the Proprietor, on the premiſes; or the ſubſcriber, in Fourth, near Race-ſtreet.

Philad. April 20, 1785. ctf. ROWLAND EVANS.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at Speedwell Forge, in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, in the night of the 13th inſtant, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name Samuel Levy Pembroke, No. 502, with a ſteel chain and key, a ſmall rediſh ſeal and a hook to hang it by. The perſon ſuppoſed to have taken it is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, wore a lightiſh jacket, and leather breeches, had ſhort dark hair, pock-marked, and had a blemiſh in his right eye. Whoever ſecures the thief and watch, ſo as the owner may get it again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIX POUNDS Reward, or THREE POUNDS for the watch, paid by

April 16, 1785. ‡ WILLIAM THOMAS.

KINGSTON *(Jamaica) March* 12.

It is ſaid government have come to a determination to keep a conſiderable number of frigates on the coaſt of Africa, in order to protect the trade, and prevent American veſſels ſlaving at the Britiſh ſettlements.

March 16. By a brig from Hiſpaniola, an account has been received of the Spaniards having attacked the Samblas Indians, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs; though one of the Indian chiefs unfortunately fell. It is ſaid they expect a reinforcement from Carthagena, with which they intend to make a more formidable attack.

We learn that ſtrict orders have been iſſued within theſe few days, to prevent all foreign veſſels, having cargoes of flour on board, from landing the ſame: In conſequence of which, it is ſaid, ſeveral veſſels laden with that article have been prevented from breaking bulk.

A gentleman juſt arrived from the Spaniſh Main reports, that the Spaniards, in conſiderable force, had made an attack upon the Samblas Indians, but were repulſed with the loſs of three of their beſt officers, and a great number of men. Immediately after the action the Dons intrenched themſelves upon the ſea beach, under cover of their ſhipping, and, when theſe advices came away, they daily expected a reinforcement of 2000 men from Carthagena, upon whoſe arrival they intend to make another attempt to ſubdue theſe brave ſavages, after which, ſhould they be fortunate enough to carry their point, they mean to proceed to leeward to receive the ſubmiſſion of the Muſquito Indians.

It is with ſingular ſatisfaction that we obſerve the firm, conſiſtent, and wary conduct of this government, and their determined reſolution to protect and encourage, at all hazards, our infant ſettlements on the Muſquito Shore, which are hourly becoming of dearer conſequence to the mother country, and may at ſome future period be a thorn feſtering in the ſide of Spain, which no art will be able to cure or extract.

The pregnant Goſſip Rumour ſays, with great confidence, that as ſoon as the expected troops arrive from England, 500 effective men will be drafted from the different regiments in this iſland, and ſent to the Spaniſh Main, as a further reinforcement to our brave countrymen in that quarter.

March 19. We are happy in acquainting our readers, that the Quixotiſm of the Spaniards has already received a ſevere check in the total defeat of a body of troops, conſiſting of 400 men, who were ſent by the Governor of Carthagena to exterminate the Samblas Indians. Only 25 men, we hear, returned to inform his Excellency of the neceſſity of ſending freſh troops to carry his orders into execution; the reſt with their commanding officer being left on the ſpot.

We learn as a fact, that the importation of French flour has been put a ſtop to within theſe few days paſt; and that, in conſequence thereof, ſeveral veſſels from Hiſpaniola, loaded with that article, have not been permitted to land their cargoes.

NEW-YORK, *April* 13.

We hear that a Committee of Congreſs, to whom was referred a memorial from the merchants of New-York, ſetting forth the peculiar loſſes they have ſuſtained during the late war, by their exertions to ſupport the credit of the paper currency, reported:

"That they have had the ſaid memorial under their conſideration, and have weighed the ſubject matter with that degree of attention which an application from ſo reſpectable a claſs of citizens deſerved. That they are impreſſed with a thorough conviction of the heavy loſſes they have ſuſtained during the late war, from the depreciation of the paper currency, loan-office certificates, and other public ſecurities. That when the committee, in addition to ſuch loſſes, contemplate the merit of thoſe who ſuffered them, it cannot but increaſe their concern, that the power of relief is not within the compaſs of the fœderal reſources, without making a diſcrimination between them and other citizens in different parts of the Union, who have ſuſtained loſſes of the ſame nature, and of a ſimilar extent. But that whilſt they view ſuch a diſcrimination as inconſiſtent with the principles of private juſtice, and the public intereſt, and under this impreſſion forbear to adviſe it, they entertain ſo ſtrong a ſenſe of the loſſes ſuſtained by the ſaid memorialiſts, and their claims to every degree of attention, that they deem it expedient to recommend them to the notice of the Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York:" Whereupon Congreſs adopted the following reſolution:

"That the claims of the ſaid memorialiſts be referred to the Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York, and that it be recommended to them to make ſuch proviſion for the memorialiſts, as they may judge proper in conſideration of their merits."

We alſo hear that Congreſs have in contemplation to raiſe 700 troops for the protection and defence of the north weſtern frontiers, to defend the ſettlers on the land belonging to the United States from the depredations of the Indians, to prevent unwarrantable intruſions thereon, and for guarding the public ſtores. Theſe troops to be in ſervice three years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged.

April 15. Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Mercury, Captain Bateman, in 28 days from London.

The lateſt European prints ſtill leave us in uncertainty and doubt in regard to a continental war; they form one heterogeneous maſs of contrariety, from which little is to be gathered: One account tells us that the diſputes between the jarring powers are proximating to a zenith; while another holds up the idea of pacification, and aſſures us that the clouds that have enveloped the United Netherlands will ſoon diſſipate, and be ſucceeded by a ſerene ſky, through the good offices of mediating powers, who have jointly and vigorouſly exerted themſelves in bringing about the deſirable object.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 20.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated March 18, 1785.

"A ſloop of war is within this hour arrived from the Muſquito ſhore, who brings intelligence that a large number of Dons were at Truxillo, 25 miles to the weſtward of Black River, and intend attacking the Engliſh and Indians this day.

A letter from London, dated March 7, ſays, that the agitation of the Iriſh affairs in the Houſe of Commons is expected to draw forth a diſplay of the greateſt political abilities from all parties, and that it has put the whole nation in a ferment.

Early on Friday morning laſt, the body of a man was found behind the wall of a decayed houſe, on the Germantown road, with his throat cut, and a razor lying near. He was decently dreſſed in fuſtian cloaths.

A gentleman directly from Montreal reports, that the Engliſh are ſtrongly fortifying that place, and daily training their militia. The reaſon given for theſe operations is the expectation of a French war; but if we conſider the progreſs of their works at the weſtward, and the manner they have conducted them in that province ſince the treaty of peace, the more probable cauſe will appear to be a deſign to oppoſe the claims of the United States to the weſtern poſts and the Indian trade.

Henry Hamilton, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, iſſued a proclamation, the 9th ult. in the words following: "Whereas it has been repreſented to me, that an illicit commerce has of late been carried on between the ſubjects of the neighbouring ſtates of America and the inhabitants of this province, injurious to the trade of Great-Britain, and contrary to law: I do therefore, by and with the advice of his majeſty's council, publiſh this proclamation, hereby ſtrictly prohibiting all ſuch illicit commerce, and notifying to all whom it doth or may concern, that the ſeveral acts of parliament in force in this province, for regulating and reſtraining the plantation trade, will be put into execution according to their true intent and meaning, againſt all perſons who ſhall preſume in any way to contravene the ſame. And I do hereby require all perſons, as well foreigners as ſubjects, to regulate themſelves accordingly."

Sunday laſt arrived here the brig Hunter, Captain Kinnear, from Glaſgow, but laſt from Cadiz. She ſailed from the firſt mentioned port in September laſt, but ſoon after ſpringing a leak, put into Cadiz, which ſhe left the 20th of January, and has brought thirty-ſix paſſengers.

The Mary, Bell, from Georgia; Gibralter, Chilton; Swift, Bannatayne; and Succeſs, Morriſon, from Charleſton; Union, Thompſon, from North-Carolina; Three Friends, Auſtin, and Adriana, Smith, from Philadelphia; Betſey, Niel, from New-York, and Nancy, Queen, from Penobſcot, are arrived at Kingſton in Jamaica.

The Nancy, Collet, from New-York, is arrived at Montego-Bay.

Thurſday evening laſt the ſhip Mercury, Captain Bateman, arrived at New-York, after 28 days paſſage from London, and brings Engliſh Papers to the 14th of March, from which the following articles are extracted.

VIENNA, *February* 18.

TWO couriers arrived here two days ſucceſſively from the court of Verſailles. The Marquis de Noailles has ſince had a long conference with Prince de Kaunitz, but nothing has yet tranſpired. In the mean time we remain in the greateſt uncertainty as to the event of the negociations between our court and the United Provinces; appearances, however, we are ſorry ſay, are againſt our hopes of peace, the Dutch Ambaſſador (who was recalled ſome time ſince) having lately ſent orders to diſcharge his houſe and houſhold, which had hitherto been kept up in the ſame manner as when he reſided here. All that we can affirm with confidence is, that our cabinet declared itſelf ready to renew the negociations for peace, provided the United Provinces would cede Maeſtricht as a preliminary, and ſatisfaction for the inſult offered to the Imperial flag. The States General propoſed, on their ſide, to pay a large ſum of money (ſaid to be twenty millions of Dutch florins) in full ſatisfaction and diſcharge, not only for the ſuppoſed inſult offered to his Imperial Majeſty's flag, but alſo for all his other claims and pretenſions upon the republic of the United Provinces and their territories. This propoſal our cabinet inſtantly and unanimouſly rejected; ſo that if the States General perſiſt in refuſing to ſurrender Maeſtricht, matters may be reduced to preciſely the ſame ſtate they were in at the beginning of the winter. In the mean time the military preparations are continued with the greateſt activity, and his Majeſty's journey to Bruſſels is again become the common topic of converſation.

Utrecht, March 3. Letters from the Hague, dated the 2d of this month, and which are very different from thoſe we laſt received, confirm the ſuppoſitions we formed concerning our differences with the Emperor. Theſe letters inform us, that a courier is arrived at Vienna, who brings intelligence that Joſeph II. refuſes to renew the negociations. We do not know the nature of his demand; but it is probable that it is very great, and that the ſtates will never accede to. We therefore have reaſon ſtill to ſay, that the German and Dutch ſoldiers will be the only competent judges of the diſpute between the two nations.

LONDON, *March* 9.

The laſt Dutch letters are of the true Dutch ſort, dark, dull and gloomy. They again expect war, which they dread more than all the people upon the earth, as their trade at all times is their firſt object, and they find it has been declining for ſome time paſt, though they have had peace to enable them to recover it.

March 10. One of the king's meſſengers, who is arrived with diſpatches from the Earl of Torrington at Bruſſels, brings intelligence, that it is the univerſal report in that city, that the accommodation between the Dutch and the Emperor is very far from being likely to be finiſhed. The Prince of Ligne, who continues in the Low Countries as Commander in Chief of the Auſtrian forces, continues indefatigable in augmenting the garriſons in all the towns, and putting even the villages on the frontiers in the ſame ſtate of defence, by planting ſuch epaulment round them, and breaking up the roads, as would prevent any ſudden incurſions. The Dutch, according to the ſame accounts, continue indefatigable in putting their military eſtabliſhment upon a moſt reſpectable footing; but it was expected they would be reduced to the neceſſity of applying to the court of Verſailles for leave to march troops through France, without which it would almoſt be impoſſible for the auxiliaries, particularly thoſe from the Swiſs cantons, to enter Holland in ſafety: And even in that caſe, they muſt be carried from ſome of the French ports by ſea to the Maeſe.

Mancheſter, March 1, 1785.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That at a time, when not only liberal, but profuſe conceſſions are held out to Ireland, for the extention of her manufactures and commerce, burdenſome and reſtrictive exciſe laws are enforced to abridge thoſe of this kingdom; a ſyſtem ſtrongly marked with impolicy and oppreſſion.

Reſolved unanimouſly, Notwithſtanding it is propoſed, that the duties and bounties on the manufactures of England and Ireland on exportation are to be equalized, yet the difference of the price of labour, the heavy inland duties on goods imported into this kingdom, with the inconveniencies attending of the exciſe laws, will give them ſuch an advantage over us, that Ireland muſt become the emporium of the fuſtian trade.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

For SALE, on very moderate terms, by

Joſeph, Jonathan and *John Mifflin*,

In Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS.

Particulars in our next.

St. George's Hundred, March 28, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES HARE, of St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County, in the Delaware State, ſtood charged on oath of begetting a baſtard child, and was taken by me to be further dealt with according to law for the ſame, but has abſconded. He is five feet five inches high, ſomewhat pock-marked, wore light coloured clothes, and had with him a ſmall bay mare, of ſprightly carriage, with a ſtar in her forehead. Whoever ſecures ſaid Hare in any goal, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS reward, paid by ROBERT M'GUFFIN, Conſtable.

Whitemarſh, Montgomery county, April 13, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a bright bay HORSE, 9 years old this ſpring, he is much rubbed with the gears, carries well, has a mark of the ſaddle on the near ſide, branded on the fore ſhoulder on the near ſide, but do not know the letters, trots and paces, has a mark on his right leg behind above the knee the bigneſs of a dollar. Whoever takes up the thief and horſe, and brings him to me or to John Dover, at the Riſing Sun, ſhall have the above reward, and for the horſe alone *Four Dollars*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN KERBACK.

N. B. The horſe is between 14 and 15 hands high.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Ellicott's mill, in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, on the 23d day of Third Month, 1785, a ſorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his forehead and a ſmall ſnip, about 14 hands high, and ſuppoſed to be four years old, a natural trotter, and ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay coſt and take him away. ¶ THOMAS CAREY.

Mathematical and Philoſophical Correſpondence.

QUESTION IV.

A farmer in Cheſter county (I hear) left 210 acres of land, worth 2200l. to be divided equally in value between his five children; but the quota aſſigned to the firſt was appraiſed 10s. per acre worſe than that of the ſecond, and the ſhare of the ſecond 10s. per acre worſe than thoſe of the other three---*Each child's part of the ſaid land is required.*

SOLUTION, by B. B.

Put x=the value of the firſt child's ſhare per acre, in pounds,

then $\frac{440}{x}$ = the acres in ſaid ſhare,

$\frac{440}{x+.5}$ = the acres in ſecond child's ſhare,

$\frac{1320}{x+1}$ = the acres in the remaining three ſhares.

Hence this equation, $\frac{440}{x}+\frac{440}{x+.5}+\frac{1320}{x+1}=210$, which ſolved, gives $x=9.791995$; and hence the firſt child's ſhare was 44.93483 acres, the ſecond 42.75184 acres, and third, fourth and fifth each 40.77111 acres.

QUESTION VIII. (by G. W. Bucks county.)

From the weſt end of an indefinite eaſt line run North 80 perches, thence N. 58 degrees E. Required, what diſtance muſt be run on ſaid courſe to incloſe 64 acres of land, by a line run South, or parallel to the given ſide, until it interſects the ſaid indefinite line, with a demonſtration and general rule?

Cuſtom-Houſe, April 15, 1785.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, directing me "*immediately to proceed to "an effectual and indiſcriminate Collection of all Impoſt Arrearages "which may be due:*" NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted for Duties, to call at my Office before the 28th inſtant, *April*, and pay off their reſpective Bonds. The moſt punctual Compliance is expected,

SHARP DELANY, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1785.

ALL Perſons who are indebted for Exciſe are requeſted to make immediate payment.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to remove and ſettle within the territory northweſtward of the great river Ohio, propoſes to ſell, by public vendue, on the 10th day of May next, at the houſe of Peter Howell, Innkeeper in Trenton, the following HOUSES, LOTS of LAND, &c. viz. That large commodious houſe now under leaſe to the ſaid Peter Howell, at 100l. per annum; a good paper-mill, at the like rent of 100l. per annum, which, with little expence, might be converted into an excellent griſt-mill; one large convenient tanyard, with every neceſſary for tanning 1500 hides per year, at the like ſum of 100l. per annum; one good dwelling-houſe almoſt new, in the tenure of Samuel Throckmorton, at 35l. per annum; one ſmall houſe in the tenure of William Cannon; one ditto in the tenure of Michael Bettenger; one ditto in the tenure of John Morris and others; one ditto in the tenure of David Righter; one carriage maker's ſhop in the tenure of Samuel Phillips; one valuable lot of land in poſſeſſion of John Rozell; one good piece of meadow ground, with an excellent brick-yard thereon; one fine young orchard and piece of very good meadow, both adjoining the aforeſaid tanyard; two good lots for building on, fronting the main ſtreet; fifteen very fine dry lots for building, fronting the great road to Pennington; one piece of timothy meadow in the rear of ſaid lots; one piece of meadow of about eight acres, lately cleared, and about fifteen acres of woodland adjoining, about a mile and a half from Trenton; one undivided half part of the ſteel furnace in Trenton; one lot of land adjoining, and one other contiguous thereto; alſo one houſe and lot in the tenure of John Denton, at Princeton; nearly all of which premiſes being ſituated within the flouriſhing town of Trenton, in the vicinity of the Falls of Delaware, conſequently of the Fœderal Town intended for the future reſidence of Congreſs, will undoubtedly be in a ſtate of great improvement and encreaſing value for many years to come: Therefore thoſe who deſire to diſpoſe of their money without danger of depreciating it to paper in a future period, may, by purchaſing the above premiſes, receive great intereſt while it is riſing in value. For further information apply to

Trenton, April 9. ¶ STACY POTTS.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Saturday, the 30th inſt. on the premiſes, two MESSUAGES, and a tract of Land thereunto appertaining, containing 233 acres, which has been divided and occupied as two ſeparate farms, and may ſuit ſo to continue, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of John Wiley, John Bailey, Mary Norris, and others; all late the eſtate of Joſeph Hayes, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, April 17, 1785. ¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, ſheriff.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on the 17th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named CHARLES MAGEE, by trade a butcher, a ſhort well-ſet fellow, about five feet ſix inches high; had on when he went away a ſhort lead coloured double-breaſted coat, with white metal buttons, old buckſkin breeches, black woollen ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes with ſtrings in them, and a half worn wool hat; it is thought he has taken a ſmall bundle of clothes, and it is expected he will make for Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by EVAN EVANS.

Uwchland townſhip, April 18, 1785. ¶

ISAAC LORT,

COMMON CRIER of PHILADELPHIA,

RETURNS his moſt grateful acknowledgments to the Citizens thereof, and the Public in general, for their kind encouragement, and hopes in future to merit their favor and approbation in his line of buſineſs.

All advertiſements directed to him, which are to be inſerted in the public news-papers, muſt have the value of ſuch advertiſements ſent with them.

He alſo cries vendues for executors, adminiſtrators and ſeizures. Where the parties are poor, they may be ſure of his utmoſt indulgence.

All orders ſent for him to Mr. JAMES POTTER's, in Lætitia Court, will be punctually attended to.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are deſired to take notice, that the annual election for Twelve Managers and a Treaſurer will be held at ſaid Hoſpital, on MONDAY, the ſecond day of May next, between the hours of three and ſix in the afternoon.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, April 4, 1785.

By Order of the Board,
R. KEEN, Clerk.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, March* 23.

A letter from Charles Thomſon, Eſq; was read, and an order taken that the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſeventeenth inſtant, which it incloſes, be publiſhed for three weeks ſucceſſively in the reſpective newſpapers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *aſſembled, March* 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it muſt conduce to the preſervation of public credit, and the equal diſtribution of juſtice, that the amount of the national debt be aſcertained with the utmoſt expedition; and as delay in the ſettlement of accounts tends to render them obſcure, and to encourage frauds, by preventing the means of detecting them;

Reſolved, That all perſons having unliquidated claims againſt the United States be, and they are hereby required, within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abſtract of ſuch claims to ſome commiſſioner in the ſtate in which they reſpectively reſide, who is authoriſed to ſettle accounts againſt the United States; and any perſon or perſons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be precluded from any adjuſtment of the ſame, except at the Board of Treaſury; provided, that in thoſe ſtates where there is no commiſſioner of accounts, the citizens of ſuch ſtate or ſtates ſhall be allowed one year for delivering their claims, from the time when a commiſſioner ſhall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all perſons who ſhall neglect to deliver in a particular abſtract of their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be excluded from the benefit of ſettlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia April 1, 1785.

COUNCIL taking into conſideration an act of the General Aſſembly, entituled "An Act to authorize and direct the "immediate payment of the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds "ſterling, to the deviſees and legatees of Thomas Penn and "Richard Penn, and to the widow and relict of the ſaid Thomas "Penn, being the firſt yearly payment directed to be paid to "them by an act of Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entitul-"ed "An act for veſting the eſtate of the late Proprietaries "of Pennſylvania in the commonwealth,"

Ordered, That the following notice be inſerted in three of the weekly news-papers of Philadelphia, for three weeks ſucceſſively.

Whereas in and by an act of General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, entituled "An act for veſting the eſtate of the late "Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in the Commonwealth," paſſed on the twenty ſeventh day of November, which was in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, it was, for the conſideration therein mentioned, enacted and provided, "That the ſum of one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds, "ſterling money of Great-Britain, ſhould be paid out of the "Treaſury of this ſtate, to the heirs and deviſees of Thomas "and Richard Penn, late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, reſpec-"tively, and to the widow of Thomas Penn, in ſuch propor-"tions as ſhould hereafter by the Legiſlature be deemed equitable "and juſt, upon a full inveſtigation of their reſpective claims, "but that no part of the ſaid ſum of one hundred and thirty "thouſand pounds ſterling ſhould be paid as aforeſaid, within "leſs than one year after the termination of the war between "the United States of America and Great-Britain, nor more "than twenty thouſand pounds ſterling, nor leſs than fifteen "thouſand pounds ſterling thereof, ſhould be paid or payable in "any one year, until the whole ſum ſhould be diſcharged, and "that the firſt annual payment thereof ſhould be made at the "expiration of one year after the termination of the war."

And whereas in and by an act of General Aſſembly, entituled "An act to authorize and direct the immediate payment of the "ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds ſterling, to the deviſees and "legatees of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and to the wi-"dow and relict of Thomas Penn, being the firſt yearly pay-"ment directed to be paid to them by an act of Aſſembly of "this Commonwealth, entituled "An act for veſting the eſtate "of the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in the Common-"wealth," paſſed the tenth day of February laſt, it is enacted, "That the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds, ſterling money of "Great-Britain, be immediately paid, as by the act firſt recited "is directed, on warrant or warrants for the ſame, ſigned by the "Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, on the Treaſurer of "this ſtate, ſuch warrant to be firſt entered in the Office of the "Comptroller-General, and to be made payable to the perſon or "perſons who ſhall be legally empowered to receive, and give a "proper acquittance for the ſame; and if any controverſy ſhall "ariſe among and between the ſeveral claimants thereof, the "Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council ſhall and may, at their "diſcretion, nevertheleſs proceed to pay the ſaid ſum of fifteen "thouſand pounds ſterling, to and amongſt the Repreſentatives "of the ſaid Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and the widow "of the ſaid Thomas Penn as aforeſaid, or ſuch of them as ſhall "chuſe to receive the ſame, taking ſecurity nevertheleſs, if the "Supreme Executive Council ſhall deem it neceſſary, that the "monies ſo paid ſhall be juſtly and fairly diſtributed and applied, "according to the true intent and meaning of the act firſt before "recited." Now, in purſuance of the ſaid laſt recited act, the perſons entitled to receive the ſaid ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds ſterling, are hereby called upon to appear before the Supreme Executive Council in perſon, or by his or her attorney or attornies, in order to receive the ſame.

Extract from the Minutes.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

WHEREAS a number of DEEDS and MORTGAGES, were brought to the Regiſter-General's Office, for Cheſter county, during the time Thomas Taylor, Eſq; (now deceaſed) kept ſaid office, in order to be recorded, but never called for by the reſpective owners, and ſtill remaining in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, Executor. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all who are concerned, reſpecting ſaid Deeds and Mortgages, &c. to come, on or before the 1ſt day of May next, pay the fees and take the ſaid inſtruments of writing away, otherwiſe the ſubſcriber will not be accountable for them after date.

¶ TITUS TAYLOR.

Weſt-Town townſhip, March 19, 1785.

Cheſter, March 22, 1785.

WAS committed to this goal on the 4th of this inſtant, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, who calls himſelf JAMES MURRAINE; had on a white linen coat, linſey waiſtcoat, tow trowſers, and an old wool hat. Likewiſe was committed about the ſame time, a Negro man, who calls himſelf TOM, and ſays he belongs to Mr. Robert Milligan, of Philadelphia, but ran away from ſaid Milligan's plantation, in the Lower Counties. Their maſters, if any they have, are hereby notified to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in three weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees.

¶ THOMAS TAYLOR.

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforeſaid by them imported, at the Exciſe-Office, before any part thereof be ſtored, agreeable to a law of this ſtate, in that caſe made and provided.

Alſo Retailers and others are requeſted not to move or tranſport any caſk of the liquors aforeſaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without firſt having entered the ſame according to law; as all ſuch liquors found ſo moving or moved before entry, will be ſeized without diſcrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable for boulting every kind of meal, are juſt imported, and for ſale on reaſonable terms by the ſubſcribers, at their Store on Stamper's Wharff, next below the Drawbridge, or in Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with BOULTING-CLOTHS, excellent in quality, and, if requeſted, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the different branches intended.

MILL STONES of different ſizes, made of the beſt grit on Delaware river, near Howell's ferry, and two *Cologne* Mill-ſtones are alſo for ſale on the loweſt terms. ¶ 6 w.

Philad. April 4, 1785. ROBERT LEWIS and Sons.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO thouſand five hundred acres of LAND, in Berkely county, adjoining to the tract now in poſſeſſion of Mr. James Wormeley, at the Rocks. The goodneſs and fertility of its ſoil are ſo well known, that any deſcription of it is unneceſſary. It is convenient to the beſt merchant-mills, to ſaw-mills, the market town of Wincheſter, to churches and meeting-houſes. I ſhall be in Berkeley in May or the beginning of June. In my abſence, either Mr. JAMES WORMELEY or Mr. NICHOLAS ROPER may be applied to, who will ſhew the land, and receive propoſals from thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of it. It may be laid off in lots of two or three hundred acres, or more or leſs, to ſuit the purchaſers, or ſold in one body. Six months credit for half the ſums, twelve for the other half. Intereſt will be required from the day of ſigning the bonds, on failure of payment when they become due. RALPH WORMELEY.

Virginia, Roſegill, March 3, 1785. § 6 w.

To be LETT by the Subſcriber,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, containing 16 acres, ſuitable for any public buſineſs or for a gentleman's family for the ſummer ſeaſon, it being in a pleaſant ſituation, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river and of the city of Philadelphia. There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a well of excellent water at the door, a large garden, with a number of fruit trees well pailed in, a frame ſtable and hay loft, and ſundry other conveniencies. For further information enquire of Joſeph Ogden, at the ferry aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, about two miles from the premiſes. ¶ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Intendant's Office, February 27, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. M'CANDLES's tavern, in Baltimore town, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, in TENTHS,

ONE FIFTH of the BALTIMORE IRON-WORKS, conſiſting of a Furnace and 2 Forges, with upwards of 28,000 acres of Land, more than 200 Negroes, and alſo Stock of every kind. Between 7 and 8,000 acres of the above land, almoſt adjoining Baltimore town, is now laying off in lots, and will be ſold ſome time in the ſame month by the Company, by which the purchaſers of theſe two tenths will be greatly benefited.------ Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required, payable the 1ſt day of January, 1790, with lawful intereſt, to be paid annually, in current money, depreciation, or any other liquidated certificates of this ſtate for ſpecie.

If the laſt bidder is not ready with his ſecurities to enter into bond, the next bidder to him will be conſidered as the purchaſer.

Inventories will be produced on the day of ſale.

DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER,
Intendant of the Revenue.

WILLIAM STILES,

STONE CUTTER,

In Third-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union ſtreets, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed his ſhop to the oppoſite ſide of the way, the corner of Cypreſs and Third-ſtreets; where may be had monuments, tomb ſtones, head ſtones and chimney pieces, executed in the neateſt manner; alſo ſteps, platforms, and every thing elſe belonging to the branch. Country orders duly attended to.

Wanted, an apprentice; a ſtrong lad from the country will be moſt ſuitable. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the ſubſcribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Lancaſter, in a certain action of attachment brought by William Smith and Samuel Boyd, Eſquires, Commiſſioners of Lancaſter county, plaintiffs, againſt Martin Bowman, defendant, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtate of the ſaid defendant, ſituated in Earl townſhip, in the ſaid county, conſiſting of 450 acres of good land, one large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a mill, barn, ſtable and other out-houſes, together with ſeveral other dwelling-houſes, conveniently ſituated on different parts of the land, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, the 9th day of May next, agreeable to law, where due attendance will be given, by

CASPER SHAFFNER,
JACOB KRUG,
JOHN MILLER, } Auditors.

Lancaſter, March 28, 1785. §

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the ſubſcribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Lancaſter, in a certain action of attachment brought by Abraham Buckwalter, againſt a certain William Tanner, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtate of the ſaid William Tanner, ſituated in the borough of Lancaſter, in the county aforeſaid, conſiſting of a Houſe and Lot of Ground, will be expoſed to ſale at the houſe of Daniel Frank, in the ſaid borough, on the fifth day of May next, agreeable to law; where due attendance will be given by

CASPER SHAFFNER,
JACOB KRUG,
JOHN MILLER, } Auditors.

Lancaſter, March 28, 1785.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS WILLIAM PITTS, Eſq; late of the Iſland of Antigua, did, in or about the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1779 (he then reſiding in the city of Philadelphia) purchaſe from Mr. Thomas Cuthbert, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and two Tracts of Land, ſituate in Middleton townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing 150 acres or thereabouts, for which he paid the principal part of the conſideration money, and took certain articles in writing from the ſaid Thomas Cuthbert, whereby the ſaid Thomas obliged himſelf and his heirs to make a ſufficient title in fee ſimple therefor: And whereas the ſaid William, being then in a declining ſtate of health, and about to make a voyage to the Weſt-Indies, did, for the better ſecuring the ſaid eſtate to himſelf, or in caſe of his death, which was ſhortly expected, to his infant children, make an aſſignment of the ſaid articles to his brother John Pitts, whom he placed upon the premiſes as his tenant, and did at the ſame time take a certain declaration of truſt from the ſaid John Pitts, under his hand and ſeal duly executed, and which has ſince been proved before the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; and recorded in the proper office in the county of Cheſter, whereby the ſaid John did acknowledge and declare, that the ſaid aſſignment was made to him in truſt for his ſaid brother and his heirs, and did covenant to yield up the premiſes to him or them: And whereas the ſaid William Pitts hath, by his laſt will in writing, deviſed the premiſes aforeſaid to his infant child John Burke Pitts, now reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, and hath ſince died: And whereas the ſaid John Pitts, unmindful of the truſt and confidence repoſed in him by his ſaid brother, and endeavouring to defraud his infant child of his juſt rights, is endeavouring to appropriate the ſaid premiſes to his own uſe: And whereas, from his late conduct, there is reaſon to apprehend that he will endeavour to ſell and convey the ſaid eſtate for his own benefit. As Executor therefore to the will of the ſaid William Pitts, and as Teſtamentary Guardians to his ſaid child, we do hereby caution all perſons againſt becoming purchaſers of the ſaid premiſes from the ſaid John Pitts, as he has no eſtate, right or intereſt whatever therein.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1785. ‡

WILLIAM PYLE,
JOB HARVEY.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1785.

WHEREAS EDWARD WARD, of Pitts townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, did, in Auguſt laſt, obtain from the ſubſcribers, the ſum of One Hundred and Sixty Pounds in ſpecie, and a joint Bond for the payment of Two Hundred Pounds upon his promiſe and Aſſurances to make them a good title to certain lands in the neighbourhood of Pittſburg, without delay or loſs of time, but hath not performed his engagements: This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as they do not hold themſelves obliged to pay any part of the ſame till the ſaid Edward Ward ſhall have fulfilled his agreement with them.

FREDERIC EUGENE FRANCIS,
Baron Beelen de Bertholff,
JOHN MORGAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has long been a general and juſt complaint of the people of this State, that the numbers of News-papers now publiſhed in it are a heavy Tax upon all thoſe who are deſirous to be acquainted with the paſſing occurrences, and at the ſame time do very little towards anſwering the original deſign of a News-paper.-----It is therefore their wiſh to have A GENERAL, CIRCULATING PAPER; which ſhall not have for its object the *money-catching* deſire of Advertiſements, but which ſhall be fraught with matter uſeful and entertaining to all.

As Mrs. HOLT's advanced age, as well as many other circumſtances, render it neceſſary for her to decline buſineſs, a SOCIETY of Gentlemen are of opinion, that this is a favourable moment to carry into execution their plan and deſign of a General Paper, which they have long had in contemplation.------And as they think it a pity that this OLD and WELL-ESTABLISHED PAPER, THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c. which, when under the guidance and direction of its late founder and proprietor, Mr. JOHN HOLT, deceaſed, proved ſo highly beneficial to the great cauſe of American liberty and virtue, ſhould be loſt, and drop into oblivion, they are determined that their plan ſhall be as a branch or ſtream ſpringing from ſo venerable an origin, and from ſo pure a fountain; and from which Mrs. HOLT will derive an annual ſtipend.

Whoever encourages and ſubſcribes to this GENERAL, CIRCULATING PAPER, will receive every advantage they now do from taking all that are publiſhed, as the proprietors are determined it ſhall not fall much ſhort of the MONTHLY MAGAZINES, in entertainment and uſefulneſs.

A ſketch of their plan will ſoon be publiſhed for ſubſcriptions.-----In the mean time, the ſubſcriber, who is to execute the Printing part of it, will take charge of this Preſs, until the above deſign ſhall be ready to be carried into effect. He therefore not only entreats the continuance of the preſent cuſtomers to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, but the favors of all who may be diſpoſed to encourage this new and uſeful undertaking.

New-York, 1785. ELEAZER OSWALD.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Friday, the 25th inſt. a Servant Man, named JOHN DICK, born in Glaſgow, came from London laſt fall, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, light complexion, a little pock-marked, ſhort ſandy hair, between 21 and 22 years of age. Had on and took with him, a new lead colour coating coat, white cloth jacket and breeches, with plated buttons, a round felt hat, almoſt new, good ſhoes and ſtockings, likewiſe a quantity of other cloaths which are not known. It is ſuppoſed he is gone off in company with Thomas Melcolm, who worked as a journeyman at ſaid place, as they are both miſſing. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, if in company with Melcolm, and brings them both to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for John Dick, paid by JAMES CUMMING.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1785. §

Doctor *FELIX LYNN,*

INFORMS the Public in general and his Friends in particular, that he intends removing from the place in Upper Sacon, where he now lives, the 22d of March next, to his plantation, in Lower Sacon, on the great road from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, eight miles from Allen-Town, and two from Bethlehem (late Jamee Cruikſhank's place) where he will carry on his buſineſs as uſual.

He renders great thanks to his former cuſtomers, and begs the public to honor him with their cuſtom in future.

He likewiſe requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him, by bonds, notes or otherwiſe, to come, on or before the 21ſt of March next, and ſettle the ſame, to prevent trouble.

N. B. John Green continues to keep Store at my old place, in Upper Sacon, where he has for ſale, dry and wet Goods, at the moſt reaſonable terms. † 6 w Feb. 25, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Best possible image.

On THURSDAY, the 21st Instant,

At Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon,

AT the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, will be ſold by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Remainder of the STONE of the Old Goal and Work-houſe. Attendance will be given by the Commiſſioners of the County.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

To be LETT on Ground-rent,

SEVENTEEN LOTS, on Race, Eighth and Cherry-ſtreets. A plan of which may be ſeen at CHRISTOPHER BAKER'S, in Second-ſtreet. For further particulars, enquire of

Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, Arch-ſtreet,
WILLIAM FALCONER, or
ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Iſaac Snowden has alſo to lett, a brick houſe, near his dwelling; one other, on Dock-ſtreet; with other wooden buildings, that will do for ſtores or dwelling-houſes. ¶

Reading, March 30, 1785.

To be Rented or Lett for Shares,

AN elegant FULLING MILL, adjoining the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill; ſaid fulling mill is ſupplied with a never failing ſtream of water, and as well ſituated for cuſtom as any in this ſtate. It may be entered on the firſt day of May next. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Reading. ¶ DANIEL MESSERSMITH.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1785.

THE Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA are deſired to take Notice, That the annual ELECTION of DIRECTORS and TREASURER for the enſuing Year, will be held at the Company's Apartments, in Carpenter's-Hall, on MONDAY, the ſecond Day of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual Payments, and the Shares of thoſe Members who ſhall be then in Arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL SITGREAVES, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

The Brig HANNAH,

NOW lying at the lower ſide of Meaſe's wharff. Weſt-India produce will be received in payment. For terms, apply to MORDECAI LEWIS and Co. in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

A cargoe of Brandy,
A quantity of Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks,
Ditto of Loaf Sugar, in hogſheads and tierces,
Dipt Tallow Candles, in ſmall boxes,
A few bales of Ravens Duck,--- Drillings and Diapers,
Bohea and Hyſon Teas of ſuperior quality,---common Green ditto,
A very large aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Spring Goods,
And fifty hogſheads of James River Tobacco, of the Richmond inſpection. ¶ April 12, 1785.

Philadelphia County, April 12, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the male white inhabitants between the ages of 18 to 53 years, reſiding in Philadelphia county, that they do meet and exerciſe, agreeable to the militia law, on the following days, viz.

In companies, on the 18th and 25th of April,
The firſt battalion, on the 2d of May,
The ſecond ditto, on the 3d of ditto.

Captain Worrell of Abington, and CaptainRuſh of Cheltenham townſhips, will muſter in Col. Benjamin M'Veagh's battalion, on the 2d of May, as uſual.

Captain Gray of Kingſeſſing; Captain Levis and Captain Streaper of Blockley townſhips, will muſter in Col. Matthew Jones's battalion, on the 6th of May, as uſual.

N. B. A number of vacancies have happened in the troop by the county of Philadelphia being divided, any gentleman deſirous of joining ſaid troop of horſe, is requeſted to make his application ſoon, at the ſubſcriber's office, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant of the county of Philadelphia.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 10th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Jerſey, Glouceſter county, about a mile and an half from Cooper's Ferry, upon Haddonfield road, Two Dutch Servants, viz. PHILIP BYER, and ELIZABETH BYER, his wife; they both talk pretty plain Engliſh. The Man is about 5 feet 4 inches high, a thick well ſet perſon; he has dark brown hair, a freſh complexion, darkiſh eyes, a dimple in his chin. He had on when he went away, a cocked hat, with a button and loop, a light coloured ſurtout coat, a dark blue cloſe bodied coat and jacket, leather breeches, a pair of mixed black and white ſtockings, and a very large pair of broad rim'd white metal buckles in his ſhoes. Elizabeth Byer is a middle ſized woman, of a pale complexion, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has brown hair, darkiſh eyes, is near ſighted, and ſuppoſed to be with child. She had on, a black hat, with a ribband puckered round the crown of it, a lightiſh coloured cloak, with a hood to it, faced with blue binding, which is continued to the bottom of the cloak, a dark cotton gown and a black quilt, a white apron, a pair of white thread or cotton ſtockings, and a pair of pumps. They took with them two large bundles of cloaths, and perhaps may change their dreſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in goal, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges; or if the man only be ſecured, SIX POUNDS, with all reaſonable charges, will be paid by § April 13, 1785. AQUILLA JONES.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away yeſterday from the ſubſcribers, living in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, three Iriſh ſervant men, one named JOSEPH BRIT, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a bald head, and a large ſore on his right hand; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat; a cloth coatee, with a ſmall cape, grey coating breeches, blue ſtockings, and new ſhoes. JOHN SWENEY, 5 feet and an half high, full fleſhed, with tied hair, a taylor by trade; had on and took with him a nankeen jacket and breeches, and blue cloth coat. THOMAS KERNEY, 5 feet and an half high; had on a grey ſurtout, brown cloth coat, brown corduroy breeches, new ſhoes, good wool hat, and grey ſtockings. It is probable they may change their cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for either, paid by

JACOB WALKER,
BENJAMIN DAVIS,
WILLIAM THOMAS.

April 11, 1785.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Coblantz, late of Cheltenham townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment thereof; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement, to BARTHOLOMEW MATHER, Execut.

April 13, 1785.

And notice is hereby gived to Peter Coblantz, David Coblantz and Philip Coblantz (who are ſaid to be relations of the abovementioned Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed, and are ſuppoſed to reſide in the ſtate of Virginia) that if they will apply within one year after the date of this advertiſement, to the ſubſcriber (Executor named in the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed) living in Cheltenham townſhip, county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, they will hear of ſomething to their advantage, relating to the eſtate of the ſaid Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed; and they will pleaſe to take notice, that if they do not appear within the time aforeſaid, they cannot reap any advantage from the aforeſaid eſtate. †

Philadelphia, April 4, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 20th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Plantation or Piece of Land, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, containing about 38 acres and 67 perches, the greateſt part whereof is the choiceſt meadow, bounded by land now or late of Nathaniel Griffiths, Hugh Davey, Joſeph Sims, and by Ship-Brook creek, and a three perch road, with the privilege of ſaid road, and of conveying water to and from Hollander's-Creek, about four miles from the city, and very convenient for a grazier attending the market, and is at preſent in good order. Taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of Peter Turner, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia April 5, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 20th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, three two-ſtory frame Meſſuages or Tenements and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, at the corner of Green-ſtreet, about 46 feet; and in length or depth about 60. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Gowan, and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from Faquire county, Virginia, from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of March laſt, a Mulattoe man, named SAM, about 20 years of age, 6 feet high, freſh coloured and ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, broad in the brim, a light coloured ſhort cloth coat, with wooden buttons, a blue jacket double breaſted, with braſs buttons, white tow hunting ſhirt, and wearing ſhirts of ditto, grey yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes with ſtraps, but wore ſtrings in them; has a mark on one of his legs below his knee, and a ſcar on one of his arms occaſioned by inoculation; he values himſelf on driving team, and may change his name and paſs for a freeman. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſlave, and delivers him to Thomas Evans, in Cheſter county, or Thomas Beale, Eſq; in Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, or the ſubſcriber, in Berkley county, Virginia, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 5, 1785. ¶ RICHARD EVANS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Town, ſen. late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

§ BENJAMIN TOWN, Adminiſtrator.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE PICKERING, late of Philadelphia, joyner, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to

April 11. REBECCA PICKERING, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are deſired to take notice, that the annual election for Twelve Managers and a Treaſurer will be held at ſaid Hoſpital, on MONDAY, the ſecond day of May next, between the hours of three and ſix in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
R. KEEN, Clerk.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,
April 4, 1785.

April 9, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL RHOADS, jun. deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted, to

SARAH RHOADS, Executrix,
¶ THOMAS FRANKLIN, Executor.

To be LETT or SOLD,

A HEALTHY, commodious COUNTRY SEAT, in the vicinity of Germantown, on the road leading from the Market-houſe to John Vanderen's mill; a large dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with piazzas to both rooms, over the whole, good garrets, and cellars, a large garden, with ſeveral aſparagus beds and a variety of fruit-trees, carriage-houſe and ſtable for 6 horſes, the privilege of paſture for two horſes and a cow; there is a pump of excellent water in the yard, with many other advantages attending this healthy ſituation, as being near a ſchool, market, mills, &c.

If ſold, the purchaſer may have from 12 to 60 acres of land, ten of which are wood, a large orchard, a ſtone houſe for a tenant, with barns, and all other neceſſary out-houſes. For terms, apply to SARAH RHOADS, or THOMAS FRANKLIN.

April 9, 1785. †

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, April 11, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 7th inſtant, a ſorrel HORSE, 14 hands high, with a whitiſh mane and tail, a natural trotter, 7 years old this ſpring, ſhaved on the ſides with the traces, ſhod before, and has lately had the ſtrangles, which may yet be perceived by the ſhortneſs of the hair under his jaws. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ SAMUEL M'NAIR.

ALL perſons indebted to JONATHAN BROWNE, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to the ſubſcriber, legally impowered to receive the ſame. All debts not paid before May next, he has poſitive orders, without reſpect to perſons, to put their bonds, notes and accounts into the hands of an Attorney at Law to recover.

ANDREW BUNNER, Attorney in Fact to
tbc. ELIZABETH BROWNE, Executrix.

THOMAS HALE,

CARPENTER,

In Walnut-ſtreet, above Fifth-ſtreet,

CONTINUES the Buſineſs of hanging BELLS through all the Apartments of Houſes. He is ſupplied with the beſt Materials, and enſures his Work to laſt for ſeven Years on the original Coſt. Thoſe who chooſe to employ him, may depend on having the Work performed in the neateſt and beſt Manner.

N. B. Applications, either written or verbal, left at LAMBERT WILMER'S, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, will be attended to. ¶ April 9, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Sixth and Vine-ſtreets, in this city, containing 19 feet front on Vine-ſtreet, and 95 feet on Sixth-ſtreet; bounded on the ſouth by a 13 feet alley, extending from Sixth-ſtreet eaſtward.

Alſo a LOT, 18 feet front and 79 feet deep, and then narrowing to the breadth of 15 feet, and continuing that breadth 20 feet in depth; bounded on the weſt by Sixth-ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the north by the ſaid 13 feet alley; being part of the real eſtate of Dr. Cadwalader Evans, deceaſed. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet.

Philad. Feb. 22, 1785. ¶ 5 w. ROWLAND EVANS.

BURLINGTON PORK in barrels, Hogs Lard in kegs, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Sugar in hogſheads, together with a variety of Dry Goods, China, Glaſs and Queens-Ware for ſale, by JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN, in Second-ſtreet, eight doors below the market. c 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

By ISAAC PENINGTON,

At the SUGAR-HOUSE, the corner of Race and Crown-ſtreets, Double and Single refined LOAF SUGAR, LUMP SUGAR and MOLASSES. ¶ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in Burlington, pleaſantly ſituated, with a view of the river in front, 139 feet on Pearl-ſtreet, and 104 feet deep; a piazza back of the houſe, with a pleaſant view of a neat garden. The houſe is brick, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, large and commodious, a pump in a well of good water under a ſhed near the kitchen door; the kitchen good, and the whole lately covered, with cellars under all; a ſtable and chaiſe-houſe. Apply to JOHN COX, jun. in Burlington, or JOHN SITGREAVES, in Philadelphia. 2 m.

IMPORTED

In the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be SOLD, by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

At his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A general Aſſortment of well choſen GOODS,

Which he will ſell at a low advance, for caſh or ſhort credit,---- among which are the following ARTICLES, viz.

FLANNELS and baizes of different colours and qualities, blankets, ſuperfine and ſecond broadcloths, ſuperfine double milled drab ditto, ſuperfine foreſt cloths, ſhalloons, rattinets, durants and tammies, double damaſks of various colours, a great variety of Manchester goods, plain, printed and bordered Marſeilles quilting, Imperial ditto, fine corded dimity, India jeans, muſlinets, Iriſh linens, from 2*ſ*3 to 6*ſ*. lawns, Scotch thread, mohair and ſewing ſilks, buckrams, pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, cottons and callicoes, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, furniture ſtripes, bed lace, London quality and ſhoe bindings.

He likewiſe wiſhes to inform his old cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has again entered into the Leather Buſineſs, and has for ſale, at his ſtore above mentioned, all kinds of manufactured Leather as uſual; he likewiſe buys all kinds of tanned Leather, and ſells Tanners Oil, &c.

To be SOLD on reaſonable terms, the payments made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next, or exchanged for property in or near this city, That well accuſtomed TAVERN and FARM, ſituate at Perkioming Ferry, on the Reading road, now in the tenure of Frederick Houſeman.

To be LETT, a FARM of between 2 and 300 acres of land, highly manured, about 11 miles from this city, the ſituation pleaſant and very healthy, the buildings are large and convenient, and in excellent order, as well as the fences; the meadow has produced between 30 and 40 tons a year for ſeveral ſeaſons, and the upland remarkable for bringing good crops.

Likewiſe about 20 LOTS in the city and ſuburbs to be LETT on Ground-rent. For particulars and terms, appply to Jonathan Meredith, as above. Feb. 9, 1785. § 8 w.

A BOOK, neceſſary for all Families.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-ſtreet, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia; alſo by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Bookſellers in America,

BUCHAN'S Family Phyſician, *or* DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatiſe on the prevention and cure of diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple medicines; with a Diſpenſatory and complete Index, for the uſe of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, neceſſity and advantage of poſſeſſing this extraordinary treaſure of health, muſt be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family phyſician. ctf

*** Great allowance to thoſe who buy dozens.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MOORE, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, R. WHITEHEAD, } Executors.

§ March 21, 1785.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, on the 15th inſtant, living in Kingſeſſing townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, a large red COW, branded on the near horn I. S. 12 or 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOSEPH ROBINSON.

MATTHEW WHITEHEAD,

BLACK and WHITE-SMITH, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, carries on his Buſineſs in the different Branches as uſual;

JACKS repaired and fixed in the beſt and compleateſt Manner; alſo Bells neatly hung; Stove Grates and Kitchen Ranges made as compleat as in London.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1785. 5 w.

A MILLER WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT for an honeſt, ſober, induſtrious man, who underſtands manufacturing wheat in the beſt manner, and is capable in every reſpect of the management of a mill, conſiſting of two pair of ſtones, one of which are French burrs, ſituate near Potowmack River, in Virginia, a fine healthy country---alſo, to ſuperintend the buſineſs of a cooper's ſhop, wherein three hands are employed, near the mill.

If his knowledge extends to the mill-wright buſineſs, ſo as to keep the running geers in repair, it would add to the convenience; and his having a ſmall family would be preferable to none. He will be furniſhed with a comfortable dwelling-houſe contiguous to the mill, a good garden properly pailed in, and perhaps ſome other conveniences, as may be ſtipulated and agreed on. He muſt produce unqueſtionable recommendations of his honeſty, ſobriety, and induſtry, to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, Mount Vernon, in Virginia, or to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, who will contract with ſuch perſon on generous terms.

ROBERT LEWIS and SONS.

March 10, 1785. † 4 w.

BOLTING-CLOTHS.

Superfine, fine, common and coarſe Bolting Cloths, of the beſt Quality, to be SOLD by

MARY LEWIS,

In Second ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet. §

TO BE LETT,

THE Farm called SPRING BROOK, commonly known by the name of DOUGLASS's TRACT, ſituated on the river Delaware, and joining the flouriſhing town of Lamberton, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres cleared land beſide woodland, with the dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and coachhouſe, and a ſmall houſe joining Lamberton; the ſituation beautiful; a fine proſpect of the river up and down; very large handſome garden, in good order, the houſes all in good order, and the dwelling-houſe newly repaired, and neatly finiſhed in the inſide, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer ----a good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the ſoil ſuitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouſe, who will agree with any gentleman or farmer who may want the ſame. tbc.

RAMSEY's MILLS.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THE above Mills with the Plantation thereunto belonging, conſiſting of 75 acres, 30 of which is cleared, with a ſufficient quantity of good watered meadow for ſaid place, and more may be made, the remainder woodland; on ſaid place are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a cellar under the ſame, ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtone barn, ſtable and cow-houſe, a tan-yard conſiſting of ten vats, one latch, two lime, one water pool, ſix handlers and two bates with a good ſtone beam-houſe in which ſtands a ſtove, a ſtone mill-houſe and bark-houſe, near which is a new pump, a currying ſhop, with a ſufficient quantity of bark (of the firſt quality) for three years; contiguous to which ſtands a new ſtone houſe ſuitable for a family; a Griſt-mill built of ſtone, three ſtories high, conſiſting of one water-wheel, two pair of ſtones, three bolting cheſts and a fan, all which go by water, the inſide works are as good as new, fit for merchant and country work; a cooper's ſhop; an oyl-mill conſiſting of heavy works, all new, which wrought 7000 buſhels of flaxſeed laſt year. Said mills ſtand on the ſouth branch of Neſhaminy, and afford a ſufficiency of water for both, nine months in the year. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, may be more particularly informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber on ſaid place.

Warwick township, Bucks county, HUGH RAMSEY.
March 14, 1785. §

N. B. Said Ramſey continues to give the higheſt price for Flaxſeed, Hides and Skins, as uſual.

There will be expoſed to SALE, by way of public Vendue, on the Second Day of the Sixth Month of the preſent year, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A CERTAIN TRACT or LOT of LAND, containing about 75 acres, ſituate in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, adjoining lands of Edward Duffield and Andrew Singley, bounding on Delaware river and Briſtol road, near the 13 mile ſtone. There is on ſaid premiſes, about 17 acres of excellent meadow, the moſt of which is well ſet with timothy graſs, and produces a great burthen; there is cleared fit for the plow, about 24 acres of freſh land, the moſt of the remainder well timbered, and is near to a good landing; it affords a pleaſant proſpect to the river Delaware. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may know the terms. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

3d Month 24, 1785. ¶ DANIEL WALTON.

TO BE LETT,

For a term of 7 or 10 years, and may be entered on immediately,

A CERTAIN Lot of GRASS GROUND, under fence, containing 10 acres, ſituate in the Neck, about two miles below this city, near the river Schuylkill, and adjoining lands of the Widow Parker and William Carſon, being part of the eſtate of Jeremiah Warder, deceaſed. For terms and further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ROWLAND EVANS.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1785. tbctf.

LAND TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT on LEASES for ſeven Years, Rent free,

SITUATE in Liken's Valley, in Berks county, about 40 miles weſtward of Reading, where the land is very good, and a great quantity of excellent wattered and bottom meadow may be made; 100 acres thereof, with a good mill ſeat thereon, will be given to a perſon who will build a good griſt and ſaw-mill thereon within one year after the date hereof. Said Valley is ſupplied with excellent ſprings of water, and the creek navigable for canoes and ſmall rafts down to Suſquehanna; and a large range for cattle and ſwine.

Alſo ſeveral Tracts of excellent LAND, on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, to be Lett or Sold, on eaſy terms, by applying to ENNION WILLIAMS, at his ſtore, in Bethel townſhip, on the great road from Reading to ſaid Valley and to Shamokin, or to the ſubſcriber in the Northern-Liberties, three miles from Philadelphia.

Dec. 31, 1784. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

New Red Clover & Timothy SEED;

ALSO

DYE STUFFS, &c.

Conſiſting of Brazil, Logwood, Woad, Orchella, red and white Argol or crude Tartar, Alleppo Galls, &c. &c.

A neat Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS, &c. &c. to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable Terms, Wholeſale and Retail, by

POULTNEY & WISTAR,

at the GREEN STORE, next Door to the Old Goal, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c a m.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's lot, in Wilming on, in the night of the 7th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, about 10 years old, dark mane and tail, 14 and an half hands high, well made, of good courage, and carries himſelf well under the ſaddle, or in a carriage, is about half blooded, canters and trots well, and generally uſed as a hackney; he was late the property of Captain Thomas Read, and the late William Pickle, Eſq; of Philadelphia. Any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have the above reward; or for the horſe alone, TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by JONAS CANBY.

N. B. It is believed that a certain George Deal and George Plank, in concert, ſtole the ſaid horſe; and Deal (who is a brother of Nicholas Deal, on Tinicum Iſland) went off with him. Plank is under an arreſt on that account.

Wilmington, 2d Month 19, 1785. § 8 w.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT upon Ground-Rent for ever,

FIFTY-NINE LOTS of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and extending weſtward upon the intermediate ſtreets to the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet; they are divided into different ſizes to accommodate purchaſers and renters of every kind. The lots fronting the New Market are for ſale only, moſt of the others will be rented or ſold at the choice of the purchaſers. The ſituation of the lots, the early and beautiful out-let by South-ſtreet from the city to the country, and above all, the improving ſtate of the New Market, which is intended to be built the whole length of the ſquare the enſuing ſpring, render the ſituation as deſirable as any unimproved part of the city plot. The lots at the corner of South-ſtreet and the New Market ſquare are propoſed to be retained, in order to erect a large commodious inn for the accommodation of travellers, and the inhabitants of the country who frequent the market, which inn is propoſed to be built by ſubſcribers, in whom the title will be veſted upon reaſonable terms.

Plans of the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe, at the City Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet; Benjamin Shoemaker's, in Market-ſtreet; Dr. De Normandie's, in Burlington; Thomas Clifford and Myers Fiſher, in Philadelphia. For the lots between Third-ſtreet, Fourth ſtreet, South ſtreet and Grubb's ſtreet, apply to BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, and for the others, to

THOMAS CLIFFORD,
JOHN ABRAHAM DE NORMANDIZ, or
MYERS FISHER.

c t f.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,

Have for SALE, at their STORE, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, ſix doors below Arch ſtreet, on the moſt reaſonable terms,---- a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AMONG which are, a good aſſortment of ENGLISH SUPERFINE, ſecond and double milled BROADCLOTHS, with RATTINETS to match; ſuperfine CASSIMERS for ladies riding dreſſes, and a freſh parcel of

Britiſh and Dutch Sein Twine,

Suitable for ſhad or herring fiſheries. They have alſo for ſale BURLINGTON PORK by the BARREL. §8 w.

RED CLOVER SEED,

Of the laſt Year's Growth; Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea TEAS; Engliſh GLUE, and GROCERIES of divers Kinds, as uſual, to be SOLD by

BENEDICT DORSEY,

In Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown and Market-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite to the Old Work-houſe.

Philadelphia, 2d Month 22, 1785. §

EVAN TRUMAN,

At the Sign of the SICKLE and SCYTHE, the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia, makes moſt kinds of SMITHS WORK, viz.

GRIST, Saw, Chocolate and Snuff Mill-Irons,	Falling Axes,
Printers Preſs and Seal Ditto,	Ditching Shovels,
Smiths Bellows,	Grubbing Hoes,
Branding-Irons,	Weeding Ditto,
Houſe Work,	Picks and Mattocks,
Carpenters and Coopers Tools,	Plow-Irons,
	Skaiting-Irons, &c. &c.

*** Said TRUMAN has for ſale, a quantity of Grindſtones. Allowance will be made to thoſe who ſell again. Alſo Fullers, Tobacco, Timber Wheel and Mill Screws.

Orders directed to ROBERT LEWIS and SONS, or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Said Truman wants an Apprentice. None need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended. c t f.

TO ALL whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That NIGEL GRAY, of Allen townſhip, in Northampton county, yeoman, having given bond to MICHAEL KYPER, late of the ſame place, yeoman, that a good and valid deed ſhould be made to the ſaid Michael for a tract of land hereunder deſcribed; which land being mortgaged in the Loan-Office of Pennſylvania, and the deed whereby the ſame was holden being loſt, he hath applied to the General Aſſembly, now ſitting in Philadelphia, praying leave to offer a bill to be enacted into a law, to remedy the defect in the title of the ſaid land, in order that the petitioner may be relieved concerning the premiſes.

The tract above referred to is ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, beginning at a poſt by the weſt branch of Delaware river; thence eaſt 177 perches to a poſt; thence by land of Robert Clendenan and John Ridle, north 7 degrees, weſt 239 perches to a poſt; thence by land of John Boyd and John Walker, weſt 76 perches to a cedar-tree on the bank of the ſaid branch; thence down the ſaid river the ſeveral courſes to the place of beginning; containing 233 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Nathaniel Taylor. March 26, 1785.

Red and White CLOVER SEED,

To be SOLD by

DESHLER & ROBERTS,

In Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the beginning of October next,

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, BREWERY and MALT HOUSE, now in the tenure of James Gregſon, ſituate on Fourth-ſtreet, near the corner of Race-ſtreet. The premiſes are in good repair, and well adapted to their reſpective uſes. If not ſold at the time abovementioned, they will be again let. For terms apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. t. f.

Philad. March 20, 1785.

To be Lett on Ground-rent for ever,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pine and New Market-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Pegg's Run.

Likewiſe a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, bounded on Front-ſtreet continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Haydock and Carter ſtreets. The flouriſhing ſituation of this neighbourhood, the contiguity of the Lots to a canal and the river Delaware, render the ſituation very elegible for improvements. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-ſtreet, or to

3d Month 29, 1785. 2 m. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

Donagan & Company,

LATE of Italy, at the corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets, make and repair Thermometers and Barometers, likewiſe all kinds of Glaſſes for philoſophical experiments. §

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of William Dewees, in the Valley in Cheſter county, on the 31ſt of March, in the night, a dark bay MARE, 12 years old, near 15 hands high, a natural pacer, one of her hind feet white, ſuppoſed to be the off foot, a middling large ſtar in her forehead, not quite round, a ſaddle almoſt half worn, with a linſey woolſey houſing, a brais buckle to the ſtirrup, a curb bridle, ſingle rein; was ſhod before when ſtolen. Any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, or three pounds for the mare, paid by

April 6, 1785. † THOMAS WATERS.

By the Magiſtrates and Commiſſioners

for paving and cleanſing the Streets, &c. &c.

WHEREAS the cleanſing of the ſtreets of this city, by law directed, will contribute much to the convenience and health of the inhabitants, but has not hitherto been duly performed, for want of regular ſcavengers: And whereas Alexander Miller hath undertaken this neceſſary ſervice for the ſouth diſtrict; William Young, for the middle; and Michael Ward man, for the north diſtrict: Therefore public notice is hereby given, that from and after the 22d inſtant, the ſaid ſcavengers will remove and carry off all mud, dirt and filth, that ſhall be found in the cartway of the ſeveral ſtreets, lanes and alleys that are paved; and will attend once in every week at the door of each inhabitant to receive into their carts, all ſuch dirt as ſhall ariſe from, and is incident to, common houſe-keeping, to be carried off, free of charge; and alſo to receive and carry off for hire, all ſuch dirt, dung, aſhes or other filth, as now is, or ſhall be occaſioned by any trade, occupation or otherwiſe; and all ſoap-makers, carpenters, ſhoe-makers and other tradeſmen, and all other perſons are hereby warned and cautioned againſt throwing out or laying down any aſhes, ſhavings, traſh, rubbiſh, filth or other annoyance whatſoever, on any pavement within this city, as they muſt expect to be ſtrictly proſecuted and fined for the ſame, ſuch abuſes being not only public nuſances, but particularly injurious to the ſcavengers. And it is expected that every citizen who regards cleanlineſs will not only avoid offending in the premiſes himſelf, but will diſcountenance the ſame in others, and to the utmoſt promote the good purpoſes deſigned by the act of Aſſembly in this caſe made and provided.

By order of the Board of Street Commiſſioners.

March 18, 1785. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

CHAMLESS ALLEN

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, the fifth Door below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

JAMAICA Spirits, Weſt-India and Newbury Rum, Brandy, Molaſſes, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c. &c. &c. §

JACKSON & SMITH,

Have on hand, at their MEDICINAL STORE, in Second-ſtreet, mid-way between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets------a large and general ASSORTMENT of

FRESH MEDICINES,

Of the beſt quality, which they determine to diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices,-----alſo a variety of

SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE,

And the following PATENT MEDICINES, *viz.*

ANDERSON's, Hooper's, Lockyer's and Keyſer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Turlington's Balſam, Daffy's Elixir, James's Powders, Squire's Elixir, Britiſh Tooth Powder, Pike's Ointment, Hærlem Oil, Radcliff's Elixir, Walker's Jeſuits Drops, Baume de Vie, Hill's American Balſam and Elixir Bardana, &c.

Apothecaries and others, deſirous of purchaſing by the quantity, may be ſupplied with many of the capital articles on terms greatly to their intereſt.

Medicine Cheſts, for private families, neatly put up, and all orders from Country Store-keepers and Phyſicians thankfully received, and punctually executed, on as low terms as poſſible.

Family receipts and Phyſicians preſcriptions will alſo be carefully made up. Philadelphia, March 15, 1785. §

TO BE SOLD,

THAT old accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of ARMITAGE's TAVERN, ſituate on the old York road, about ſeven miles and a half from Philadelphia, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, with 20 acres of LAND belonging to it, about ſix acres of which is good meadow ground, four acres of woodland, and the reſt good plowland. The tavern-houſe is large and convenient, two ſtories high, with a number of out-houſes belonging to it, ſuch as barns, ſtables, ſhops, ſpring houſe, &c. all built of ſtone.

Alſo 55 acres of LAND, nearly adjoining, on the other ſide of the road, ſix acres of which is good meadow ground, and the ſame quantity of woodland, with a large orchard thereon; to be ſold with the tavern or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For terms, enquire of JACOB ARMITAGE, living in Briſtol townſhip, about two miles from the premiſes, or of ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia, where Deeds, Morrgages, Wills, Powers of Attorney, and all other kinds of Writing relating to the Conveyancing Buſineſs, are drawn as uſual. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM DENNY, late of Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to

April 4, 1785. ¶ DAVID DENNY, Executor.

Best possible image.

APRIL, 1785. THE NUMB. 2865.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1785.

For SALE, on very moderate terms, by
Joseph, Jonathan and *John Mifflin,*
In Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
SPRING GOODS.
AMONGST WHICH ARE,

WHITE and black ſattins and peelongs,
Taffeties and ell wide Perſians,
A great variety of ribbands,
Cotton, thread, and ſilk hoſe,
Scott's thread, No. 1 to 60,
Mens thread and beaver gloves,
Womens white and coloured mitts and gloves,
Ivory, bone and common fans,
Damaſk and diaper table-cloths, from 5/4 to 18/4,
White and brown Ruſſia toweling,
Huckaback and diaper ditto,
7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen,
Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, Ruſſia drilling,
Fine and coarſe oznaburgs, ravens duck,
Muſlins and humhums, kenting lawns,
Black and white, plain, ſpotted, and ſtriped gauze,
Cottons, and callicoes, printed linen handkerchiefs,
Kenting and gauze ditto, catgut,
Blond and black ſilk lace, chip and Leghorn hats,
Bengals and peniaſcoes, quality and ſhoe bindings,
Tully, ſcarlet and lettered gartering,
Silk ferreting, tapes and bobbins,
Wire, and mould ſhirt buttons,
Ivory and horn combs, money ſcales and weights,
Caſſimers of the moſt faſhionable colours,
Superfine & coarſe broadcloths,
Sagathies, duroys, ſhalloons, rattinets,
Moreens, callimancoes, durants, tammies,
Dorſetteens, and camblets,
Superfine ruſſels and ſattin laſtings,
Buckram, death-head buttons, common and ſcarf twiſt,
Red, white, and yellow flannels, ſcarlet ſerges,
Green, yellow, and cloth coloured baizes,
Fools cap, pott, and folio poſt paper,
Ink-powder, ſealing-wax, wafers, Dutch quills,
Spelling-books, primers, hiſtory books,
Paſte-boards, beſt black lead pencils, ink-pots,
Pins, needles, ſciſſars, thimbles, razors and knives,
Snuff-boxes, ſleeve-links, tooth and buckle bruſhes,
Knives and forks, temple ſpectacles, gun locks,
Common and beſt kirby fiſh-hooks,
Nutmeg graters, pewter ſpoons,
Drawer and deſk furniture, Taylor's ſheers,
Plated and common ſhoe buckles,
Plated and ſilvered ſpurs, locket buttons,
Silver and gilt, plain and cyphered watch ſeals,
Watch keys, hair-pins, ſtock and ſhirt buckles,
Stirrup irons, bridle bitts, ſtaples and nails,
Silvered and yellow heads, and throats, horſe raſps,
Coopers adz, & drawing-knives,
Plaiſtering and brick trowels, braſs and iron wire,
Shoemakers pincers, nippers, hammers and knives, raſps, tacks, haſts and awl blades,
Carpenters ſaws, chiſſels, gouges and gimblets, hammers, rules, compaſſes, center-bitts, adz, files and plain irons,
A variety of locks, latches, hinges and bolts,
Smiths vizes, frying-pans,
Hunters, twig and long phæton whips,
Gilt and hair trunks in neſts,
Bronze tea and coffee urns, with plated furniture,
Waiters and bread baſkets,
Delph ware, pipes, caſes, and boxes, &c. &c. &c.

THE noted ſtallion ECLIPSE, having for three years paſt ſucceſſively, ſtood at the ſame place as a covering horſe, and been frequently ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and at all times and places, where he has been viewed and examined, by any gentleman ſportſman, or judge of that noble animal, ſtill allowed to be the moſt compleat figure of a horſe they had ever ſeen, and 'tis as generally acknowledged, that for beauty, carriage and ſpeed, *Eclipſe* is not excelled by any horſe on this continent, nor is there any more certain and noted for getting ſuperior elegant colts; many of which are now very valuable, and may be ſeen in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

Eclipſe having thus ſo juſtly ſupported the higheſt reputation of a covering ſtallion, by giving full ſatisfaction to the ſubſcriber's friends, is for the conveniency of ſuch gentlemen as chooſe to breed elegant horſes from him, ſtill continued at the old place, the late ſeat of Mr. Robert Hopkins, deceaſed, on Point-no-Point, five miles from Philadelphia, to cover the ſeaſon, at *Three Pounds Five Shillings* each mare.-----The horſe is ſo generally known, that it almoſt ſeems ſuperfluous to ſay any thing as to deſcribing ſuch a noted and conſpicuous figure, and only for cuſtom, it were entirely unneceſſary: However, he is full blooded, a moſt beautiful bright bay, ſtrong black mane and tail, and well marked, fifteen hands and an inch high, and every way juſtly and truly proportioned-----and really of ſuperior figure-----ſix years old this graſs, of great ſtrength and action, and his pedigree is up to the firſt breed of horſes ever on the continent. A Fearnought, a Herod, &c.---The particular deſcent will be given to thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favor the ſubſcriber with their preference.

Good Paſture on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care taken of the mares while in the the ſubſcriber's charge. The money to be paid before they are taken away.

Having a conſiderable range of beſt early paſture, on choice meadow grounds, convenient for the accommodation of any gentleman's horſes and cattle from the city or neighbourhood, I propoſe to take in any ſuch to paſture or keep, per week, on very moderate terms, and when the ſeaſon advances ſhall have a quantity of other excellent mowing graſs, which will be ſold by the acre at reaſonable rates;---and now have a quantity of prime hay for ſale. tbc 4w. JACOB BATES.

N. B. For ſatisfaction of the public, and the obſervation of gentlemen ſportſmen, judges of horſes, *Eclipſe* will be ſhewn at the Coffee-houſe, on Market-Days, when the weather is fine.

Point-no-Point, April 5, 1785.

Cumberland County, Weſt New-Jerſey, April 12, 1785.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th day of this inſtant, an Iriſh LAD, named THOMAS BERADY; had on when he went away, a light coloured coat, old breeches and trowſers, an old coarſe ſhirt patched; old felt hat, pale blue ſtockings, good ſhoes; he had a ſore on his right ankle and a ſcar on one of his legs, a little below his knee; he took a book entitled The Young Man's beſt Companion. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid, by SIMON SOUDER.

THE Partnerſhip between *Arthur St. Clair, John Patton* and *David Lenox* is diſſolved, in conſequence of the latter having declined the buſineſs in which they were concerned: They therefore requeſt all Perſons who are indebted to them to make immediate payment; and thoſe to whom they are indebted, are deſired to call for payment:---And whereas the Honorable Supreme Executive Council has been pleaſed to appoint *Arthur St. Clair* to be again Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*, the buſineſs in future will be carried on by the ſaid *Arthur St. Clair, John Patton* and *James Bayard*, under the firm of ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1785.

Cumberland county, April 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *William Sheckels, Samuel Huſted, John Mills, George Reek, Thomas Gandy, Whitelock Paulin* and *John Stevens*, inſolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of the county of Cumberland, ſtate of New-Jerſey, intend to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the benfit of the inſolvent act; they therefore deſire all their creditors to appear at the Court-houſe in Bridge-Town, on Thurſday, the ſeventh day of June next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of their eſtates ſhould not be made to their creditors, and they releaſed from confinement agreeable to act of inſolvency. †4w

---

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD three ſtory brick HOUSE, with a two ſtory kitchen, ſtable and lot of ground, well ſituated for buſineſs, in a very pleaſant and improving part of Market-ſtreet.

Alſo four acres of highly improved Land, on which are convenient buildings, a large garden, fruit-trees, &c. &c. about a mile from the city. Enquire of the Printers. ¶5w.

WANTED,

A STEADY induſtrious JOURNEYMAN in the Printing Buſineſs. One who can have a recommendation from the gentleman he laſt worked with, and that can be depended on in the abſence of the principal, would be paid Three or Four Dollars per week, and genteel board. Enquire of the Printers.

BY virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of SARAH MASSEY, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 4th day of the week, the 25th of May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, A valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the Frankford road, at the three mile ſtone, containing about 65 acres, 10 of which are meadow; the whole to be divided into nine lots, a plan of which may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe ſome time before the day of ſale. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, the ſoil fertile, and might be advantageous to perſons who wiſh to attend the market of this city with produce. CHARLES MARSHALL, } Executors.
¶ SAMUEL WHETERILL, jun. }

To be LETT, on Ground-Rent,

For 21 years, or for a leſs term, if more agreeable to the leſee,

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND, ſituated weſt of the Parſonage houſe, in Second, near Market-ſtreet, on a ten feet alley, leading from Second-ſtreet.

The contiguity of theſe lots to that part of the city where much buſineſs is done, renders them very valuable, and commodious either for ſtores or tenements. For terms and further particulars, apply to the ſubſcribers,

ROBERT TOWERS,
Philadelphia, BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
April 25, 1785. WILLIAM POLLARD.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of rich LANDS, on the Kiſkimenitas river, in Weſtmoreland county, ſurveyed in the years 1769 and 1772, and in ten different tracts; there is to each tract a large proportion of rich bottom, equal in goodneſs to any lands in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Alſo one thouſand acres, 4 miles from the town of Bedford, warranted and ſurveyed, good meadow ground, well watered and timbered. For a particular deſcription of the lands and terms of ſale, apply to Mr. GEORE ROBERTS, merchant, at his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. April 26, 1785. ¶

Receiver-General's Office,

Philadelphia, April 11, 1785.

THE public will take notice that, purſuant to two acts of Aſſembly, the one entituled "An act to alter and amend an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An act for opening the Land-Office, for granting and diſpoſing of the unappropriated lands within this ſtate." The other, entituled "An act to provide further regulations whereby to ſecure fair and equal proceedings in the Land-Office, and in the ſurveying of lands," the Land-Office of this ſtate will be opened in May next, for the lands contained within the purchaſe lately made by the commonwealth, on the following terms, viz.

Every applicant for lands is to pay into the Receiver-General's Office at the rate of £30 currency per 100 acres, either in ſpecie, paper money emitted in April 1781, the new paper money which is about to be emitted, final ſetlement and depreciation certificates of the officers and ſoldiers of the late Pennſylvania line, or ſuch independent or other corps as have been conſidered of the quota of Pennſylvania, Loan-Office certificates, if liquidated by the proper officer appointed for that purpoſe, certificates ſigned by Benjamin Stelle, ditto ſigned by John Nicholſon, Eſq; Comptroller-General, and all certificates, properly liquidated, of every deſcription, granted by the United States to the citizens of Pennſylvania.----And in order that the public and the office may be mutually accommodated, it is recommended to all perſons intending to apply for lands, to make out an exact liſt of the certificates which they ſhall tender in payment, and having incloſed them in ſaid liſt, that they endorſe their names thereon, and ſeal up the ſame, that when the hurry of the buſineſs ſhall be over, the intereſt ariſing on ſaid certificates may, with accuracy, be aſcertained. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

N. B. The amount of the certificates delivered in, including the intereſt thereon, ſhould be as nearly equal to the ſum due on the land as poſſible, as no change can be given.

Maryland, Talbot County.

THE ſubſcriber has a SHIP juſt launched, compleatly fitted with maſts, ſpars, &c. well built of the beſt white oak timber, about 200 tons burthen, which he will diſpoſe of on credit for one half. For terms, apply to

April 23, 1785. ROBERT LLOYD NICOLS.

TO BE SOLD BY
DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A VERY large aſſortment of Dutch SCYTHES and WHETSTONES, German ſtraw-knives, braſs kettles in neſts, ſteel in half faggots, ſheet iron, cheſts of pint tumblers, Engliſh paſte-boards, iron and braſs wire, ſmiths vizes, ſtriped bengals, a great variety of calimancoes, durants and tammies, red flannels, brown Sileſias, broad and narrow cotton ſtripes, Iriſh linens, Flanders and common bed-ticking, cambletees, fine boild camblets, blue and white and red and white linen handkerchiefs, corded and flowered dimity, broad lawns, ſtriped and checked ſilk handkerchiefs, a great choice of black ſattins and half ſattins, blue, white, pink, and pluſh half-yard Perſians, large Malabac handkerchiefs, ladies fine black Leghorn hats, ſteel plate and common hand ſaws, pins and needles, plain and figured metal buttons, coach makers braſs garniſh nails, curtain rings, ſhoe and knee buckles, Barlow pen-knives, piſtol cap'd knives, ſprigs, hob-nails, awl-blades, ſhoe-tacks, temple ſpectacles, ſleeve-buttons, large ſciſſars, pewter table and tea-ſpoons, ſhoemakers knives, handſaw files, gimblets, table knives and forks, watchmakers fuzee chains, pendants, and hands, thimbles, watch-chryſtals, cheſts of fine Dreſden china, conſiſting of tea cups and ſaucers; with ſundry other articles.

To be LETT by ſaid Benezet,

A HOUSE in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, the lower ſtory is a convenient ſtore, very ſuitable for the dry good buſineſs, either wholeſale or retail.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1785.

Juſt imported in the COMMERCE, from London, by
JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN,
Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Blackhorſe-alley,
A variety of MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon; among which are

AN elegant aſſortment of Wilton Carpets,
A large variety of mahogany ornamental Looking-glaſſes of all ſizes,
Oil-cloth and green Silk Umbrellas,
Barlow buck-handled Penknives,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Sattin, Sarſnett and Paduaſoys,
Silver Watches.

Pewter in Caſks, Powder and Shot, red and white Lead in ſmall and large Caſks, Cambricks and Lawns, Bengals, Haerlem Stripes, Nankeens, enamelled China in Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Loaf Sugar in Hogſheads, &c. &c. &c. tbc. 6 w.

For the ſummer ſeaſon, or one year,
TO BE LETT,

For a gentleman's ſeat, in a very pleaſant ſituation in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road towards the Schuylkill, a very convenient Houſe, Gardens, Stables, and other conveniences, &c. &c. 4 miles from the city.

February 12, 1785. ¶ E. LEWIS TREICHEL.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of excellent LAND, ſituate on the waters of Fall's or Harvey's creek, and on the great road leading from the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna to Wyoming, in Northumberland county, containing 603 and an half acres, with allowance for roads; there are on the premiſes two or three compleat mill ſeats, and ſeveral very rich bottoms, of which meadow may be made with little expence. The whole patented and recorded.

Alſo a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, 14 feet front, and 14 or 15 feet deep; the lot on which it ſtands is 30 feet front, and 226 feet deep, ſituate in Southwark, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Church-alley, oppoſite the Swediſh Church. The houſe reinſured this year, and ſubject to a ground-rent of 61. per annum. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Joſeph Tatem, oppoſite the City Tavern, in Second-ſtreet, where draughts of the land may be ſeen, or of the ſubſcriber, at Roadſtown, Cumberland county, State of New-Jerſey.

§ AULAY M'CALLA.

TO BE SOLD,

SPRINGTON FORGE, with three fires, on the beſt conſtruction, newly repaired, and in good order, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, on a large branch of the Brandywine, with high advantage of fall and ſeat, and is diſtant from Warwick Furnace ſix miles; with the Forge will be ſold a PLANTATION, containing 264 acres, 100 are cleared, and under good fence, with about 15 acres of choice meadow and more may be eaſily made, the remainder is well timbered: This place is furniſhed with the neceſſary buildings for a family, and for workmen, with out houſes, all in good repair. On this place alſo is a large body of iron ore, thought to be good, and a valuable ſeat for a furnace; the country will afford ample ſupplies of wood for carrying the iron factory on extenſively.

Alſo a GRIST and SAW-MILL, known by the name of the ſubſcriber, ſituate about one mile up the ſtream from the forge, with two pair of ſtones, one of which are excellent burs, the works almoſt new, and in perfect order; theſe mills are conveniently ſituated for neighbouring cuſtom, and the communication of roads makes it eaſy to procure wheat for carrying on this branch of buſineſs very extenſively. A valuable PLANTATION, containing 150 acres, with a quantity of meadow, and good improvements, will be ſold with the mills.

Likewiſe a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 150 acres, a conſiderable part of which is cleared and under good fence, with a large proportion of good meadow, joining the above mills and farm.

And a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 200 acres of good land, beautifully ſituated, two miles from the forge, and about the ſame diſtance from the mills, the neceſſary buildings in tolerable repair, with a good orchard, and a great quantity of meadow.

Alſo a TRACT of 600 acres of excellent LAND, ſituated in White-Deer creek townſhip, about one mile from the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, and about 12 miles from Sunbury; it has been laid out in two farms, and has conſiderable improvements made on each. This laſt deſcribed tract will be ſhewn to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by Col. MATTHEW SMITH, living 3 miles from the land; the others will be ſhewn by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the mills. JAMES MOORE.

N. B. A likely NEGROE WENCH to be ſold for want of employ. Enquire as above. Dec. 18. §5w.

An ADDRESS *from the* PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY *for promoting* AGRICULTURE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE very imperfect ſtate of AMERICAN Huſbandry in general, compared with that of ſome countries in Europe, is too well known to be controverted.

It was a conviction of our great inferiority, in this reſpect, which gave riſe to the preſent Society, formed after the example of inſtitutions in Europe, whoſe laudable endeavours to promote the Agriculture of their ſeveral countries have been rewarded with the happieſt effects. And here it may be obſerved, that the difficulties thoſe ſocieties had originally to overcome, were much greater than what we ſhall have to contend with: They found Huſbandry, generally, in a rude and unprofitable ſtate, and had to recommend improvements from ſingle inſtances of more ſkilful and fortunate management, until the whole, from the force of imitation, gradually became more perfect.---But we, inſtead of ſolitary examples of extraordinary and ſucceſsful conduct amongſt ourſelves, may have the eſtabliſhed practice of entire nations to hold up, as an encouragement, which we purpoſe to lay before the public, from time to time.

The Huſbandry of this country and of England were fifty years ago both imperfect, and perhaps nearly alike;----here it has ever ſince remained nearly ſtationary, there it has been continually advancing:---A ſhort parallel, drawn between them in their preſent ſtate, will ſhew how far they are now apart.

American Method:--Unproductive fallows precede crops; after crops, the land is generally given up for a number of years to weeds and poor natural graſſes, until it ſhall come into heart again; the huſbandman, in the mean while, employing his labours upon his other fields in ſucceſſion.

Engliſh Method, with variations ariſing from ſoils and circumſtances:----A field, when broken up, is manured with all the huſbandman's force, and what is called a fallow crop taken off, that is, ſuch a crop as requires the frequent uſe of the plough or the hoe, as in turnips, potatoes, beans, &c. the land is then laid down in ſome kind of grain and clover, the laſt continuing ſometimes two or three years, which is ſucceeded by wheat upon a ſingle ploughing.---This courſe, or rotation of crops, is then renewed in the ſame order, the land never being idle, or reſting, as it is called.

This new practice is allowed to poſſeſs many advantages over the old, which is almoſt entirely renounced in England, but retained in America.

The manure uſed in the firſt inſtance, are applied to produce the beſt poſſible effect;---they go to benefit the whole courſe, be it for four or five years.----

The land is made perfectly mellow and clean, before it is laid down to graſs, or ſowed with grain; it being an eſtabliſhed maxim, never to do either, until the earth is well pulveriſed, and its natural weeds, and thoſe ariſing from the dung, fully extirpated by repeated plowings.

The land is neither hardened by reſt, nor exhauſted by rank weeds, which impoveriſh as much as a crop.

A greater abundance of graſs, and other food for cattle, is obtained; more ſtock maintained, more dung made, and the whole products much greater.

The labour in ſuch a courſe or rotation, though it requires conſiderable accuracy, does not follow ſo cloſe, is not ſo hurried, and upon the whole not ſo great as in the former management.

And laſtly; leſs land may be employed in culture.-------

In this ſyſtem, we ſhall remark that wheat, for inſtance, is produced on the ſame field but once during the whole courſe; but ſkilful farmers ſo diſtribute their buſineſs, as to have one of their fields every year in wheat, and ſo of the other articles of crop----and of clover, which is ſuppoſed to laſt two years, of conſequence two fields.

As more of art and contrivance, ſuggeſted by neceſſity and long experience, is manifeſted in the rural affairs of that country, than in our own,---it ſhould not ſupriſe us that the management of their farm-yards is orderly and ſyſtematic; to which are owing ſuch podigious accumulations of manures, as will enable the farmer in England to proſecute, to much greater extent and effect, his mode of Huſbandry, than what can be attempted in America, until his œconomy in this important article ſhall, by degrees, be introduced amongſt us.

It may not be amiſs to lay down in a few words, the general principles of this management, which will be found as widely different from ours, as is the ſyſtem of cropping.

The barn, cattle-houſes, ſheds, ſtacks, &c. are ſo diſpoſed round the farm-yard, as to afford the beſt winter ſhelter for live ſtock.

No cattle are ſuffered to run out between November and May, but are all ſhut up and fed in the farm-yard---fodderıng in the fields occaſioning great waſte; and dung not lying there in ſufficient heaps to produce fermentation being thought of little account in manuring.

To the farm-yard is brought the whole ſtraw of the farm, ſometimes leaves, fern, &c.---to be trampled on and converted into manure.

The yard is often bottomed with a layer of the richeſt earths that can be found, which is thrown up in the Spring, and mixed with the dung.

Societies abroad have proceeded by occaſional communications of improved methods, and by honorary premiums given for experiments made. It is the deſign of this Society to tread in their ſteps, and they hope they addreſs themſelves to a people ſufficiently liberal to reject no practice they ſhall recommend, merely becauſe it is new, or runs counter to former habits and prejudices;----they freely invite communications, upon all ſubjects comprehended within their extenſive plan, and hope from their example to promote leſſer inſtitutions, of a ſimilar nature, in different parts of the country amongſt neighbours, each one exciting a ſpirit of improvement within its proper ſphere.

A Summary of the Society's Conſtitution is ſubjoined; together with Premiums offered upon propoſed ſubjects.---Some of the particulars contending for premiums require a length of time, a ſeries of years, to aſcertain them by experiment; others are already experienced by individuals, or may be within the year.

SUMMARY *of the* CONSTITUTION.

THE Society's attentions ſhall be confined to *Agriculture and rural Affairs*; eſpecially for promoting a greater increaſe of the products of land within the American ſtates. The members are diſtinguiſhed into *Reſiding Members*, or *Members*, and *Honorary Members* (that is, *Correſponding Members.*) Members to be hereafter added, are to be elected out of ſuch perſons only as reſide within a ready diſtance to attend the meetings at Philadelphia with convenience; and thoſe are defined to be only ſuch as ſhall reſide within ten miles of the ſaid city, on either ſide of the Delaware. All Members of Agricultural Societies in other ſtates or countries, with whom the Society ſhall correſpond, and all perſons of this and other ſtates or countries, who ſhall be elected for the purpoſe by the Society, are to be *Honorary* (or *correſponding*) *Members*, and will be invited to aſſiſt the Society, whenever they come to Philadelphia: Beſides, they will have a right to be preſent at the meetings, without being invited.---*Strangers*, who have a propenſity to Agriculture, and wiſh to attend, as Auditors, may be introduced by a Reſident Member.---The Society will publiſh ſelect collections of memoirs and obſervations on ſubjects communicated to them. They will annually propoſe prizes, upon intereſting ſubjects relative to actual experiments and improvements, and for the beſt pieces written on propoſed ſubjects.---All claims for prizes are to be in writing; and when read, the Society will determine, upon every prize, which of the claims are moſt worthy to be ſelected for the definitive judgment on a future compariſon of them: This judgment is to be given on the firſt Monday in February:---In the ſame meeting is to be determined the ſubjects to be propoſed for prizes the next year; which will be announced in the public News-papers. The Society will promote the eſtabliſhment of other Agricultural Societies in the principal places in the country; the Members of thoſe Societies will be requeſted to attend the meetings as often as they come to Philadelphia; and the friends of Agriculture are invited to aſſiſt the Society with information of experiments and incidents in Huſbandry. Premiums and prizes are equally due to perſons reſiding in any of theſe ſtates, according to the merit of their reſpective exhibitions. Honorary Members may be of any nation in the world.

PREMIUMS *propoſed by the* SOCIETY.

1. For the beſt experiment made of a courſe of crops, either large or ſmall, or not leſs than four acres, agreeable to the principles of the Engliſh mode of farming, mentioned in the aforegoing Addreſs,---a piece of plate of the value of two hundred dollars, inſcribed with the name and the occaſion; and, for the experiment made of a courſe of crops next in merit,---a piece of plate, likewiſe inſcribed, of the value of one hundred dollars. Certificates to be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

2. The importance of complete farm or fold-yards, for ſheltering and folding cattle,-- and of a preferable method of conducting the ſame, for procuring great quantities of compoſt or mixed dung and manure, within the huſbandman's own farm, induces the Society to give, for the beſt deſign of ſuch a yard and method of conducting it, ſuitable to this climate and circumſtances of common farmers,---a gold medal;---and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The deſign to be preſented to the Society by the 20th of December next.

3. For the beſt method of counteracting the injurious effects of froſt, in heaving or ſpewing up ground, and expoſing roots of wheat to the drying winds of the Spring,---founded in experience, a gold medal; and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The account to be preſented to the Society by the 20th of December next.

4. The beſt method of raiſing hogs, from the pig, in pens or ſties, from experience, their ſometimes running in a lot or field not totally excluded, if preferred,---a gold medal; and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December next.

5. The beſt method of recovering worn-out fields to a more heavy ſtate, within the power of common farmers, without dear or far-fetched manures, but by judicious culture, and the application of materials common to the generality of farms, founded in experience;---a gold medal; and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1786.

6. The beſt experiment in trench-ploughing, not leſs than ten inches deep,---and account of the effects thereof, already made or to be made, on not leſs than one acre,---a gold medal; and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1786.

7. The beſt field of clover on a farm, quality and quantity to be conſidered, with the quantity of the arable of the whole farm, and previous ſtate and quality of the ſoil; not leſs than ten acres of clover,---a gold medal; and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1787.

8. The greateſt quantity and variety of good manure, collected in one year, and beſt managed, from materials common to moſt farms; regard to be had to the proportion and goodneſs of ſuch manure, and the quantity and goodneſs of the arable and graſs lands of the whole farm on which it is obtained,---a gold medal; and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be claimed by the 20th of December, 1787.

9. The beſt information, founded in actual experience, for preventing damage to crops by inſects; eſpecially the wheat-fly, the pea bug, and the corn chinch-bug or fly;---a gold medal,---a ſilver medal for the ſecond beſt. To be produced by the 20th of December next.

10. The beſt comparative experiments on the culture of wheat, by ſowing it in the common broad-caſt way, by drilling it, and by ſetting the grain, with a machine, equidiſtant; the quantities of ſeed, and produce, proportioned to the ground, being noticed,---a gold medal; for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The account to be produced by the 10th of January, 1787.

11. An account of a vegetable food that may be well procured and preſerved, and that beſt encreaſes milk in cows and ewes, in March and April, founded in experience,---a gold medal; for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 10th of January, 1787.

12. The beſt method of raiſing the white and other thorns *from ſeed*, in *clay* ground, from experience,---a gold medal; the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1787.

13. The greateſt quantity of ground, well fenced, in locuſt trees or poles of the ſort uſed for poſts and trunnels, growing in 1789, from ſeed ſown after this time, not leſs than one acre, nor fewer than 1500 per acre,---a gold medal; for the ſecond, a ſilver medal. To be claimed in December, 1789.

☞ The claim of every candidate for a premium is to be accompanied with, and ſupported by, certificates of reſpectable perſons, of competent knowledge of the ſubject;---and it is required that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in *without names*, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; ſuch claimant ſending with it, a paper ſealed up, having on the *outſide* a correſponding mark, and on the *inſide* the claimant's name and addreſs.

Reſpecting experiments on the products of land, circumſtances of the previous and ſubſequent ſtate of the ground, particular culture given, general ſtate of the weather, &c. will be proper to be in the account exhibited. Indeed, in all experiments and reports of *facts*, it will be well to particulariſe the *circumſtances* attending them.----It is recommended that *reaſoning* be not mixed with the *facts*: After ſtating the latter, the former may be added, and will be acceptable.

HAGUE, *February* 23.

THE States General have at length agreed as to what part they are to take for ſatisfying the Emperor without injuring the honor of the republic. This is to be by a nomination of his deputies from the Aſſembly of the States General, who are to go immediately for Vienna, not to demand pardon for an offence which was never committed by the republic, notwithſtanding firing the gun on the Scheldt, but to requeſt, in the name of the States, that the negociations for peace might be renewed, under the mediation of the court of France, and any other powers which the Emperor may think proper. Theſe deputies were named yeſterday.

As to the city of Maeſtricht, it is certain that the Emperor inſiſts on its being given up, as a preliminary article in the negociation. But he has been ſtrongly urged by the Court of France, to let that article be included among the others which are to be debated on by the negociators, and we underſtand that the miniſter at Vienna is not ſo peremptory in this reſpect as he was.

Paris, Feb. 22. The warlike preparations go on ſtill, and many are perſuaded that hoſtilities will commence about the month of May, which will be about ſix weeks after the Queen is recovered from her lying in.

LONDON, *February* 17.

Yeſterday, at 3 o'clock, one of the King's meſſengers arrived at St. James's with diſpatches from the Duke of Dorſet, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Paris, by which it appears that the diſpute between the Emperor and the Republic of Holland is very near being brought to a ſtate of accommodation; and the French have given up their intention of encampments in Flanders. In conſequence of the ſucceſs of the negociation, M. de Brantſen, the Dutch Envoy, gave a grand entertainment at his hotel au Place de Louis, &c. the 7th; and on the day following Count de Mercy gave one of equal elegance at his houſe in the Couronne Grande. M. de Simolin, the new Ambaſſador to France, landed at Calais on Sunday noon laſt, and immediately ſet forward for Paris. A general report was current at Paris when theſe accounts came away, that the Emperor was expected there in the courſe of the ſpring. The Queen of France has entered into the ſixth month of her pregnancy, and continues in perfect health. The young Dauphin is at Rochellaiſe, with his domeſtics.

Feb. 19. A letter from Breſt has the following article: The men of war which were ordered to be got ready for ſea are come out of dock, and will, in a few days, take in their guns and ſtores, in order to proceed to Cadiz, to join the Spaniſh fleet, which are going once more againſt the Algerines; but it is generally believed that they will meet with no better ſucceſs than they did before, as it is as well fortified as Gibraltar, and the Moors are a hardy ſett of people, who fear no danger. Some of our beſt officers will embark on this expedition.

March 4. The following are the heads of the intelligence that came by the laſt advices from the eaſt:

Extract of a letter from Columbo, in the iſland of Ceylon.

"A Dutch packet, called the Maid, is juſt arrived here from the Cape, which place ſhe left the 17th of February; in coming out of the Cape, ſhe met going in there, eight Dutch line of battle ſhips and two frigates.

"With this fleet were eight of the Dutch Company's ſhips, each carrying 50 guns; there were alſo 21 tranſports, and ſome ſmaller veſſels, which brought 3150 regular troops."

Extract of a letter from Madras, April 29.

"Sir Edward Hughes arrived here on the 24th inſtant, with the Sultan 74, Defence 64, Worceſter 64, Eagle 50 Briſtol and Juno frigates, and Active, Eurydice and Lizard cutters.

"The fleet brought round 1200 troops from the Malabar coaſt."

Extract of a letter from Madras, May 24.

"Monſieur Buſſy poſitively refuſes to deliver up Trincomale to the Engliſh, but declares himſelf willing to ſurrender it up to the Dutch."

Extract of a letter from Madras, July 15.

"The French have taken poſſeſſion of the Great Andaman Iſlands, ſo that they have now two harbours in the bay, while we are left without a place of ſhelter for our fleet."

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated September 15, 1784.

"By way of news, I have to inform you, that the Great Nizam, and likewiſe the Mahrattas, are jealous of Tippoo, who has ſtruck rupees in his own name, an honor never uſurped by any prince of Indoſtan before. He calls himſelf Tippoo Sultan Babadar, and every thing that is great.

"Tippoo has diſciplined his infantry in the ſame manner as we do, and in Engliſh.-----Certainly there are no troops but ours who can oppoſe him. Had the war been carried on till now, 'tis doubtful whether he might not have been well nigh driving us into the ſea. In a word, it is probable we ſhall ſoon have a war of ſome kind or other. We muſt however, be paid ſomewhere elſe than from our treaſury, which is drained to a piece."

They write from Rochefort, that a 64 gun ſhip was launched there, and a frigate; they had juſt got in their guns, and were to take in their ſtores with all poſſible expedition. They are ſaid to be intended to join the Spaniards in their expedition againſt Algiers.

Could the court of Spain pacify the Algerine monarch with a preſent, it would be the beſt thing they could poſſibly do; but it ſeems that ſuch is his enmity, that he reſolves on perpetual hoſtility; and in this reſolution he gives univerſal pleaſure to his ſubjects.

March 5. We are told, that on the day appointed for a cabinet council, to determine what part the court of France ſhould take in the diſpute between the Emperor and the Dutch, the Queen contrived to throw herſelf in the way of Count de Vergennes, the prime miniſter, as he was going to attend the cabinet, and accoſted him to the following purport: "Sir, I hope you will not forget to-day, that the Emperor of Germany is my brother." To which the Count replied, "No Madam, I certainly ſhall not; neither will I forget that the Dauphin is your ſon."

March 8. The remonſtrances of Mr. Fox and his friends were exerted yeſterday afternoon to diſperſe the populace, who were collected before his houſe, in St. James's-ſtreet; but theſe efforts were diſregarded, as they inſiſted on carrying him in triumph to the Houſe of Commons. Accordingly on his entering his chariot, the horſes were taken away, and he was drawn down to the houſe by a concourſe of the people, amidſt the moſt general acclamations. Towards the evening, all the principal ſtreets were illuminated, and bodies of the people continued parading up and down till midnight. The ringing of bells, and marrow-bones and cleavers, at every inſtant played *triumphant ſymphonies.*

March 9. A gentleman juſt arrived from France ſays, that the merchants engaged in their Weſt-India trade are all in raptures with Mr. Pitt's plan of commerce for Ireland. His intentions were no ſooner made public in France, than the property in the French iſlands then at ſale roſe full 30 per cent. more than they would have ſold for, had the Britiſh miniſter not virtually repealed the the navigation act, that palladium of our commerce. The French planters are at ſo little expence, compared with thoſe in our iſlands, that they can afford to ſell their ſugars and ſpirits one-third cheaper, a circumſtance that cannot but materially injure this country, particularly when it is conſidered that all illicit trade is carried on with ready money only, as no exchange of commodity can take place.

What benefit then can we derive from a Conſul General? He may fix his ſtation in a centrical place, ſuppoſe at Philadelphia. To have even the appearance of uſe, he muſt have Deputy Conſuls in every ſtate; and when this is done, and that any diſpute ariſes on the arrival of a Britiſh veſſel in an American port, will our traders apply to the Conſul for redreſs? No----confident in the laws of his native land, he will make his application to an attorney of character, and if the caſe cannot be decided by arbitration, which is now the wiſe policy of the merchants, he will try it in the courts.

Here then are a ſett of new officers appointed with large ſalaries, who never can be uſeful to us in any inſtance. Some commentaries have appeared on the choice of Mr. Temple. Perhaps the ſelection was right. He has ſo conducted himſelf in the diſpute, that no whig can call him a tory, and no tory a whig. He was on both ſides and on neither.---Perhaps this is the proper character for a Conſul.

Extract of letter from Vienna, February 19.

"About a week ago a courier arrived here from the Hague, the contents of whoſe diſpatches are not yet made public, we only know that ſoon after his Majeſty had peruſed them, he ſent for the Field-Marſhal Laſcy, who was with him upwards of two hours, and on the Sunday following the Emperor held another conference with that officer. There has not, however, been any acceleration ſince in the warlike preparations, only the new raiſed free corps of Croats are on their march for the Netherlands."

March 11. It will be adviſeable for the Miniſter to refer the Iriſh propoſitions to an eſpecial commiſſion, ſomething ſimilar to that appointed at the union. Time will thus be given for the moſt ſerious deliberation, and the public will then be ſatisfied, that whatever is finally agreed upon, has reſulted from the moſt cautious diſcuſſions between the Delegates of the two kingdoms.

March 12. The laſt accounts from Vienna ſtate, that the Emperor was preparing to take his departure for the Low Countries; that the Croats have received orders to march, and that every thing at preſent wears the appearance of a vigorous campaign.

Great preparations are making in all the French frontier garrisons for the approaching campaign, in which it is thought they will take the part at leaſt of auxiliaries.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, February 26.

"The preparations making by the republic are greater and more vigorous than ever. As great doubts are exiſting that the much wiſhed for accommodation with the Emperor will not be effected, the demands of the Court of Vienna being too exorbitant for their High Mightineſſes to comply with."

An authentic letter from Cork, dated March 1, ſays, that the houſes at Cove Paſſage, and other villages adjacent to that harbour, have, ſince the proſpect of a free commerce from Ireland to all parts of the univerſe has poſſeſſed the minds of the people, been lett for one hundred per cent. more than the cuſtomary rent.

It is aſſerted that the advantages given to Ireland by the new regulations will be ſlow in their operation, and that her manufactures will be a great number of years before they can gain a ſuperiority over that of the Britiſh. This, in itſelf, is a curious argument to allay the apprehenſions of this country. But how far it is well founded the public will judge, when they are informed that there are Iriſh agents already endeavouring to entice the gauſe manufacturers into that kingdom. The famous Mr. Phillips has removed there within theſe few days from Reading, and has carried with him fourteen of the manufacturers whom he had brought from Paiſley.

By letters from Madras and Bengal by the laſt ſhips, we learn from undoubted authority, that the native troops at Fort St. George were thirteen months in arrears and better, and the European ſoldiers were ſix, beſides an enormous ſum due to the contractors who ſupply the army with draught and carriage oxen. So totally ſunk was the credit of the company, that if an officer was to receive a year's pay by a draught drawn by the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, on the Council-General of Bengal at two months date, he could not get it diſcounted for leſs than forty per cent. That the accumulated debt of the company, made up to the commencement of 1784, was far beyond what had ever been mentioned by thoſe Members of the Houſe of Commons who had delivered the moſt unfavourable opinion of the company's affairs. The Quixotte expedition of Mr. Haſtings, well known by the name of the Mahratta war, had coſt the company in the Bengal accounts upwards of three millions, beſides the two millions expended on the ſame ſervice by the Bombay government.

Extract of a letter from Cork, February 22.

"The tranſports are now preparing here for carrying the regiments to the Leeward Iſlands, to relieve the garriſon in that quarter. Several veſſels are loading with proviſions for different parts, particularly for Newfoundland and Gibraltar. We have a great deal of trade, and expect a vaſt increaſe on the extenſion of commerce."

CHARLESTON, April 14.

Yeſterday came to anchor off the Bar the ſhip London Packet, Captain Truxton, from Philadelphia, with whom came paſſenger General WAYNE, of the late Pennſylvania Line.

BOSTON, *April* 6.

By Capt. Elwell, bound from Virginia to Liſbon, who arrived here yeſterday, we are informed, that on his paſſage, near the banks of Newfoundland, he ſpoke with a veſſel bound to Philadelphia, the Maſter of which declared that he had fell in with a Liverpool ſhip, from which he had received information of a Mooriſh cruiſer having captured ſix American veſſels, and had the Maſters of them priſoners on board. In conſequence of which, Capt. Elwell thought beſt to tack about and proceed for this port.

NEW-LONDON, *April* 15.

We have advice by Capt. Joſeph Phillips, who arrived here laſt week (paſſenger) from St. Martin's, that the Iſland of St. Bartholomew having been ceded to Sweden by the King of France, it was taken poſſeſſion of about the firſt of laſt month, by the ſubjects of the former, who had lotted out the lands for the purpoſe of erecting buildings, that it was made a free port for all nations, and that it was probable it would ſoon become a place of conſiderable conſequence for commerce.

NEW-YORK, *April* 21.

How long, my countrymen (ſays a correſpondent) muſt we ſuffer inſult from the Britiſh nation? Tho' the war is at an end, hoſtilities have not on their part ceaſed; their enmity to us is unconquerable---their adherents who, from our lenity, have been permitted to remain amongſt us, are inceſſantly caballing and exciting faction in our city; their merchants, who came to trade with us, are daily infringing and inſulting our laws;---and even the meaneſt of them dare to commit outrages on our moſt reſpectable citizens, and to hold it as their duty, on every occaſion to treat our allies with indignity---and yet we tamely bear it! If their inveteracy is ſo deep rooted, that they cannot live peaceably amongſt us, why do they not withdraw themſelves? or rather, after ſo long and ſo ineffectual a trial, why do we not order them to depart? Let us unite, and if the laws cannot take cognizance of their conduct, the virtuous citizens muſt; to enſure our tranquility, let us pray Congreſs to prohibit intercourſe with the nation; it is obvious that our trade with them is ruinous to us, they have cut us off from that part which was alone advantageous, and the departure of every packet is a melancholy proof that we pay them almoſt in ſpecie alone for what we import from them.

A number of artful villains, for ſome time, have practiſed the buſineſs of coining baſe metals in imitation of French and Engliſh guineas, and Spaniſh dollars and quarter dollars.

Iſaac Atwood and J. Hambrow, from Birmingham, in England, and others, are committed for this offence, and it is hoped will ſoon be brought to trial. Some of the tools and inſtruments employed in their counterfeits have been found.

The French guineas, which are the worſt executed, may be known by the ſound being very flat. The hair of the head reſembles balls or lumps inſtead of natural curls, and is too great in breadth. Theſe pieces weigh a little more than three pennyweight, and are made of copper gilded. The counterfeit dollars are dated 1782, and to be diſtinguiſhed by the out line of the back of the head, which is not ſufficiently round; the noſtril unnatural, and not enough raiſed on the outſide; the III. after CAROLUS too ſmall and crouded, and the face too long; ſome are of blanched copper, others of copper ſilvered, or as artiſts expreſs it, boiled.

The counterfeit Engliſh guineas are dated in 1764; the eye is too downcaſt and the noſe and forehead too erect, the eye brow not raiſed, the noſe too broad, the colour reſembling braſs, the fleurs de lis in the crown, on the reverſe ſide, reach to the top part of the crown, which they ought not. They ſeem to be a compoſition of gold, ſilver and copper, and want but a few grains of the Engliſh ſtandard weight.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

State Lottery-Office, April 27, 1785.

The drawing of the Lottery will begin on Monday next, at the Court-Houſe, at eleven o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Waterford (Ireland) Feb. 12.

"Upwards of forty veſſels are now in our harbour, victualling for Newfoundland, of which number thirteen are of our own nation, who wear the St. Patrick's flag (the field of which is white, with a St. Patrick's croſs, and a harp in one quarter.) A Newfoundland company is in contemplation to be eſtabliſhed at this port, for which application will be made to the legiſlature for a charter, though it is far from being certain that ſuch an application will be ſucceſsful, as the trade and commerce of this kingdom is not intended to be crampt by any excluſive privileges to particular perſons or ſocieties, but laid open for the benefit of every individual adventurer. The Genevans continue our very good neighbours, and their manufactory, which is very curious, will bring great applauſe to the patriotic noblemen, &c. who procured them a ſettlement in this kingdom."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, February 14.

"Don Barcelo gives up, as we learn, the command of the ſquadron deſtined againſt Algiers; and the command is to be conferred on Don Antonio D'Acre. The fleet takes a large quantity of artillery, which are now fitting in this arſenal."

A letter from Liſbon ſays that the Queen has publiſhed an edict, that no American ſhall pay any duty in any of her ports, provided the ſhips are loaded with the productions of their own country only; and that no American ſhips ſhall be ſearched by any of her officers, when they are ready to get under ſail---a privilege no ſhips of other nations have.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated March 3, 1785.

"The preſent is particularly to inform you, that there has been lately an edict publiſhed here, prohibiting ſpermaceti candles and flour, on pain of confiſcation of both veſſel and cargoe. We pray you to publiſh this in your papers immediately, for the benefit of your friends, who may ignorantly expoſe their property. The edict is ſevere, and we ſuppoſe will remain in force for ſome time. Sugar and coffee are alſo prohibited on the ſame penalty."

A correſpondent remarks, that in no period of the late war did the citizens of Philadelphia experience ſo much diſtreſs, as they have felt ſince the laſt ſeſſion of the Aſſembly. The attack upon the Bank, by ſtopping the circulation of caſh, has involved thouſands in difficulties. Several mechanical buſineſſes have been ſuſpended, and the tradeſmen, who have large ſums of money due to them, ſuffer from the want of market money. The wealthy merchants, whoſe caſh formerly circulated at 6 per cent. from the Bank, now treaſure it up in their iron cheſts, where it will not ſee the light of the ſun perhaps for years, or, if it comes forth, it will circulate only for their *own* benefit. The monied man (with his laſt hopes blaſted in the *credit* of his country) is remitting his ſpecie to Europe, to be ſecured by laws which encourage induſtry and protect property. Theſe diſtreſſes will ſoon ſpread themſelves among the farmers. The *law* price of wheat, and the weight of old and new taxes, will probably produce ſuch ſcenes of miſery, as were never known or felt before in Pennſylvania.---It is computed, that the loſs to the farmers from the *reduced* price of wheat will amount to two hundred thouſand pounds in the courſe of the preſent year, and that, from the ſame cauſe which has reduced the price of wheat, there will be five ſhips and 100 houſes leſs built this year, than were built laſt year.

On Thurſday laſt the Rev. JOHN ANDREWS, M. A. of Baltimore county, Maryland, was elected the Principal of the Academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, and is expected to take the charge of the inſtitution in about a month from the time of his appointment.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, dated April 18, 1785.

"I had the pleaſure of being preſent on Friday laſt, at an examination of Bridge-Town grammar ſchool, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Hunter. In the forenoon the boys gave ſuch proofs of their grammatical knowledge, and their acquaintance with the claſſics upon which they were examined, as not only gained the approbation, but even excited the admiration, of a number of learned gentlemen. In the evening, their exhibitions in public ſpeaking received many plaudits from a genteel and crowded audience. Their ſeveral exerciſes conſiſted of orations, dialogues, ſcenes of plays, &c. which were performed on a ſtage erected for the purpoſe, variegated with an elegant ſcenery, deſcriptive of the pieces which were ſpoken. The whole of which reflected the higheſt honor upon their teacher, as it is impoſſible that boys of their tender years could make ſuch a figure, without his ſtricteſt care and attention."

CARLISLE.

On Tueſday, the 5th inſtant, the ſtudents belonging to the College in this place were examined by a Committee of the Truſtees. Theſe were accompanied by other gentlemen of ſcience, who wiſhed to ſee how the ſtudents were employed in this young ſeminary, and to animate them to a diligent purſuit of uſeful knowledge.

The pupils gave the moſt pleaſing proofs both of the ability and diligence of their teachers, and alſo of their own genius and aſſiduity, by anſwering, with the utmoſt readineſs, the ſeveral queſtions propoſed to them. They appeared to be thoroughly verſed in the principles of the Latin and Greek Languages, repeated and applied the rules of Grammar with great facility, and gave ſatisfactory ſpecimens of their acquaintance with the claſſics, from the Fables of Æſop, to the Songs of Homer. The higher claſſes were alſo examined in Arithmetic and Geometry, and very readily anſwered the ſeveral queſtions propoſed, and demonſtrated the propoſitions in Euclid, as far as they had proceeded, to entire ſatisfaction.

After theſe trials were ended, a number of the ſtudents entertained an attentive audience with ſome very pretty ſpecimens of oratory. Some were grave, others diverting, and not a few appeared to dwell with the greateſt pleaſure on the advantages of learning, and the benefits and bleſſings that they hoped would flow from a ſeminary ſo happily ſituated.

From ſuch hopeful beginnings, what great things may we not expect, when a ſufficient number of able Profeſſors are appointed (as will ſoon be the caſe) to carry on a compleat ſyſtem of education? Great numbers, we have reaſon to believe, will croud to this place, as ſoon as the College is compleatly organized, where they may acquire the moſt uſeful knowledge on the moſt reaſonable terms. It is pleaſing to think what immenſe advantages may be derived from this inſtitution, not only to this ſtate, but to the United States, and to mankind in general. *Learning*, that has been travelling from age to age from the riſing towards the ſetting ſun, has, by the erection of a College here, made one other glorious ſtep in her progreſs. May ſhe never ceaſe, until ſhe has encircled the globe, and carried her chearing light to all nations! And may every ſeminary, calculated to promote ſuch valuable purpoſes, perpetually flouriſh, and meet with proper encouragement, not only from individuals, but from the ſtate in general.

*** The pieces ſigned "*Do as you would be done by*," and "*Veritas*," came to hand too late for this day's paper.

*** The piece ſigned "*Conſervator*" is received; but as it contains charges of a ſerious nature againſt a gentleman in the commiſſion of the peace, and a city officer, we muſt requeſt an interview with the author before we publiſh it.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

In Addition to a handſome Aſſortment of GOODS on Hand,

JOHN SHIELDS,

Oppoſite the City Tavern, hath now received by the Hunter, from Glaſgow, and the Grange, from Liverpool, the following GOODS,

CHECKS, Stripes and ſtriped Hollands,
Ticking, Bed Bunts and Scotch Ticks,
Fuſtians, Jeans and Jeanets,
A large Aſſortment of Check and other Handkerchiefs,
Spotted Jeans and printed Beavers,
Royal, Italian and Pruſſian Ribs,
Crimſon and Dove coloured Velvets,
Ferrits, Bindings, Garters, Tapes, Nonſopretty, &c.

N. B. A Quantity of the beſt Yard-wide double Carpeting, being conſigned to him by the Manufacturer, they will be ſold 20 per cent. under the uſual Price, *for Caſh*.

Juſt PUBLISHED and to be SOLD by

CHARLES CIST,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in Arch-ſtreet, the corner of Fourth-ſtreet. [*Price two ſhillings and ſix pence.*]

A REPLY to an Addreſs to the Roman Catholics of the United States of America: By the Author of a letter to the Roman Catholics of the city of Worceſter. To which are annexed, a few obſervations on a late Pamphlet, entituled An Eſſay on Matter. In a letter to a Friend.

The above publication may be had alſo of the Printers of this paper; of Mr. Robert Aitken, Mr. Joſeph Cruikſhank, Mr. William Prichard, Mr. Thomas Seddon, in Market-ſtreet.

N. B. A few copies of the Author's firſt *Letter to the Roman Catholics* are to be had at Mr. Aitken's book-ſtore.

Likewiſe lately publiſhed by ſaid *Charles Ciſt*, and to be ſold at the above mentioned places, *Dr. William Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic*, compleated from the laſt European edition,

Imported by the Pigou and Grange, and other late arrivals from Europe, and for SALE by

William & John Sitgreaves,

In Front-ſtreet, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, an extenſive Aſſortment of ſeaſonable GOODS.

[Particulars in our next.]

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the Gentlemen of the Troop of Horſe of Montgomery County, that they are to meet at the Houſe of Joſiah Wood, in Norriton Townſhip, on Monday, the 9th of May next, at nine o'Clock in the Morning preciſely, to elect Officers for ſaid Troop, and muſter the ſame on ſaid Day with Col. Robert Currie's Battalion of Militia.

A. MORGAN, Lieut. Montgomery County.

April 25, 1785. §

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and George Bryan, Eſquires, Juſtices of the Supreme Courts of the State of Pennnſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 24th day of March inſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery, at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, on Monday, the ninth day of May next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables within the borough and county of Lancaſter, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done; and alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid borough and county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Lancaſter, the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1785, and in the ninth year of Amercan independence.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH! ‡

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

AN elegant SEAT for a Summer reſidence of a genteel family, ſituated on the main ſtreet in Germantown, juſt beyond the ſix mile ſtone.

This healthful retreat conſiſts of a ſpacious houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a piazza in the rear, 36 feet in length and 12 feet wide; a court yard about 80 feet ſquare, neatly gravelled, ſodded and ſurrounded with trees; a ſtable that will accommodate four horſes, a carriage houſe, milk houſe and neceſſary; two wells of excellent water, in one of which is a pump, &c. &c.

To this ſeat belongs one of the moſt agreeable gardens in the neighbourhood of the city, which is under the management of a compleat gardener, from whom the tenant may be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt of all kinds of vegetables, and with a variety of fruit.

The facility of procuring freſh proviſions, bread, fuel, hay and every other neceſſary for the uſe of a family, renders it equally convenient with, and much leſs expenſive than a city reſidence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Arch-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the gate of the Friend's Burial-Ground.

MATTHEW CLARKSON.

A Lot of GROUND, containing 20 acres, whereof about two acres are watered meadow, one mile and an half diſtant from the above, is alſo to be lett therewith, or ſeparately, and will be very convenient for paſturage, tillage and making of hay.

April 21, 1785.

To the PUBLIC.

WE, the ſubſcribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cheſter, in a certain action of attachment brought by John Davis, againſt a certain John Thomas, late of Charles-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, do hereby give notice, that a certain obligation of ſaid John Thomas, will be expoſed to ſale, at the houſe of Iſaac Griffith, in Tredyffrin townſhip, on the 28th day of May next, agreeable to law; where due attendance will be given by

DAVID CLOYD,
JOHN WILLSON,
BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, } Auditors.

N. B. All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid John Thomas, are deſired to bring in their accounts at three o'clock ſaid day. † April 25, 1785.

STOLEN, out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near the Blue Ball, in the townſhip of Greenwich, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Friday morning, the 22d inſtant, a SILVER WATCH, with a china face, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a lurking ſtranger, juſt ſtepping into the houſe, the watch hanging up in view, watched this opportunity, and made his eſcape to the woods. He was a well ſet chunky fellow, appeared to be about 23 years of age, with black hair, tied behind. Had on, a deep blue waiſtcoat, with metal buttons, ſlaſh ſleeves, and buttons on the top thereof, a light coloured hair pluſh jacket, double breaſted, new black velvet breeches, clouded ſtockings, and boots, with the tops turned down. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that the owner may get the watch again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

23d 4th Month, 1785. § MARY CADE.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Caernarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant Boy, named John Neel, a cooper by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort ſtrait hair, Had on when he went away a dark coloured coat and flannel jacket fulled, flaxen ſhirt, a pair of good new ſhoes and buckles and a half worn wool hat. It is ſuppoſed by his maſter that he may forge a paſs or change his name. Whoever brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 5, 1785. § JOHN MAXWEL.

The Subſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the Public, that he can and has for ſeveral years paſt infallibly cured the

BITE of a MAD DOG,

As numbers of people in this and the neighbouring States can teſtify.

MY Anceſtors, for upwards of 150 years, did ſucceſsfully practiſe the ſame cures in Old England, when the ableſt Phyſicians there, after exerting their utmoſt ſkill, have failed therein. Thoſe who are ſo unhappy as to meet with ſuch a fatal diſaſter may find an eaſy and effectual cure, by applying to

¶ DANIEL GOODMAN.

A SHOP to be lett, in Arch-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT very valuable Tract of LAND and MILLS, on Perkiomen creek, in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, 23 miles from this city, formerly the property of Rowland Evans. The tract contains about 285 acres, ſuitably divided into meadow, arable and woodland. The dwelling-houſe is of ſtone, two ſtories high, 45 by 35 feet, with four rooms on a floor, and an entry, ſituate on elevated ground, and commanding an extenſive and agreeable proſpect, a large ſtone kitchen, two ſtories high, a ſtone barn and ſmoke-houſe, a young bearing orchard, &c. The mills are large and commodious, having two waterwheels and two pair of ſtones, have been lately repaired, and a new pair of French burs ſet a running; alſo a ſaw-mill and ſtone cooper's ſhop adjoining the griſt-mill, and at the mouth of Perkiomen creek a convenient ſtore-houſe, built for the purpoſe of taking in wheat from boats and canoes uſing the navigation of the Schuylkill, on which this tract bounds. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to Doctor SHANNON, at Norris-Town; the Proprietor, on the premiſes; or the ſubſcriber, in Fourth, near Race-ſtreet.

Philad. April 20, 1785. ctf. ROWLAND EVANS.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at Speedwell Forge, in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, in the night of the 13th inſtant, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name Samuel Levy Pembroke, No. 502, with a ſteel chain and key, a ſmall rediſh ſeal and a hook to hang it by. The perſon ſuppoſed to have taken it is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, wore a lightiſh jacket, and leather breeches, had ſhort dark hair, pock-marked, and had a blemiſh in his right eye. Whoever ſecures the thief and watch, ſo as the owner may get it again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIX POUNDS Reward, or THREE POUNDS for the watch, paid by

April 16, 1785. ‡ WILLIAM THOMAS.

St. George's Hundred, March 28, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES HARE, of St. George's Hundred, New Caſtle County, in the Delaware State, ſtood charged on oath of begetting a baſtard child, and was taken by me to be further dealt with according to law for the ſame, but has abſconded. He is five feet five inches high, ſomewhat pock-marked, wore light coloured clothes, and had with him a ſmall bay mare, of ſprightly carriage, with a ſtar in her forehead. Whoever ſecures ſaid Hare in any goal, ſo as the ſubſcri- may get him again, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS reward, paid by ROBERT M'GUFFIN, Conſtable.

Whitemarſh, Montgomery county, April 13, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a bright bay HORSE, 9 years old this ſpring, he is much rubbed with the gears, carries well, has a mark of the ſaddle on the near ſide, branded on the fore ſhoulder on the near ſide, but do not know the letters, trots and paces, has a mark on his right leg behind above the knee the bigneſs of a dollar. Whoever takes up the thief and horſe, and brings him to me or to John Dover, at the Riſing Sun, ſhall have the above reward, and for the horſe alone *Four Dollars*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN KERBACK.

N. B. The horſe is between 14 and 15 hands high.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on the 17th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named CHARLES MAGEE, by trade a butcher, a ſhort well-ſet fellow, about five feet ſix inches high; had on when he went away a ſhort lead coloured double-breaſted coat, with white metal buttons, old buckſkin breeches, black woollen ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes with ſtrings in them, and a half-worn wool hat; it is thought he has taken a ſmall bundle of clothes, and it is expected he will make for Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant; ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by EVAN EVANS.

Uwchland townſhip, April 18, 1785. ¶

THE ſubſcriber, intending to remove and ſettle within the territory northweſtward of the great river Ohio, propoſes to ſell, by public vendue, on the 10th day of May next, at the houſe of Peter Howell, Innkeeper in Trenton, the following HOUSES, LOTS of LAND, &c. viz. That large commodious houſe now under leaſe to the ſaid Peter Howell, at 100l. per annum; a good paper-mill, at the like rent of 100l. per annum, which, with little expence, might be converted into an excellent griſt-mill; one large convenient tanyard, with every neceſſary for tanning 1500 hides per year, at the like ſum of 100l. per annum; one good dwelling-houſe almoſt new, in the tenure of Samuel Throckmorton, at 35l. per annum; one ſmall houſe in the tenure of William Cannon; one ditto in the tenure of Michael Bettenger; one ditto in the tenure of John Morris and others; one ditto in the tenure of David Righter; one carriage maker's ſhop in the tenure of Samuel Phillips; one valuable lot of land in poſſeſſion of John Rozell; one good piece of mead ow ground with an excellent brick-yard thereon; one fine young orchard and piece of very good meadow, both adjoining the aforeſaid tanyard; two good lots for building on, fronting the main ſtreet; fifteen very fine dry lots for building, fronting the great road to Pennington; one piece of timothy meadow in the rear of ſaid lots; one piece of meadow of about eight acres, lately cleared, and about fifteen acres of woodland adjoining, about a mile and a half from Trenton; one undivided half part of the ſteel furnace in Trenton; one lot of land adjoining, and one other contiguous thereto; alſo one houſe and lot in the tenure of John Denton, at Princeton; nearly all of which premiſes being ſituated within the flouriſhing town of Trenton, in the vicinity of the Falls of Delaware, conſequently of the Fœderal Town intended for the future reſidence of Congreſs, will undoubtedly be in a ſtate of great improvement and encreaſing value for many years to come: Therefore thoſe who deſire to diſpoſe of their money without danger of depreciating it to paper in a future period, may, by purchaſing the above premiſes, receive great intereſt while it is riſing in value. For further information apply to

Trenton, April 9. ¶ STACY POTTS.

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforeſaid by them imported, at the Exciſe-Office, before any part thereof be ſtored, agreeable to a law of this ſtate, in that caſe made and provided.

Alſo Retailers and others are requeſted not to move or tranſport any caſk of the liquors aforeſaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without firſt having entered the ſame according to law; as all ſuch liquors found ſo moving or moved before entry, will be ſeized without diſcrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

ALL Perſons who are indebted for Exciſe are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Cuſtom-Houſe, April 15, 1785.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, directing me "*immediately to proceed to "an effectual and indiſcriminate Collection of all Impoſt Arrearages "which may be due:*" NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted for Duties, to call at my Office before the 28th inſtant, *April*, and pay off their reſpective Bonds. The moſt punctual Compliance is expected.

SHARP DELANY, Collector.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Ellicott's mill, in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, on the 23d day of Third Month, 1785, a ſorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his forehead and a ſmall ſnip, about 14 hands high, and ſuppoſed to be four years old, a natural trotter, and ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay coſt and take him away. ¶ THOMAS CAREY.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Saturday, the 30th inſt. on the premiſes, two MESSUAGES, and a tract of Land thereunto appertaining, containing 233 acres, which has been divided and occupied as two ſeparate farms, and may ſuit ſo to continue, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of John Wiley, John Bailey, Mary Norris, and others; all late the eſtate of Joſeph Hayes, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, April 17, 1785. ¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, ſheriff.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are deſired to take notice, that the annual election for Twelve Managers and a Treaſurer will be held at ſaid Hoſpital, on MONDAY, the ſecond day of May next, between the hours of three and ſix in the afternoon.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, By Order of the Board,
April 4, 1785. R. KEEN, Clerk.

Intendant's Office, February 27, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. M'CANDLES's tavern, in Baltimore town, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, in TENTHS,

ONE FIFTH of the BALTIMORE IRON-WORKS, conſiſting of a Furnace and 2 Forges, with upwards of 28,000 acres of Land, more than 200 Negroes, and alſo Stock of every kind. Between 7 and 8,000 acres of the above land, almoſt adjoining Baltimore town, is now laying off in lots, and will be ſold ſome time in the ſame month by the Company, by which the purchaſers of theſe two tenths will be greatly benefited.------ Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required, payable the 1ſt day of January, 1790, with lawful intereſt, to be paid annually, in current money, depreciation, or any other liquidated certificates of this ſtate for ſpecie.

If the laſt bidder is not ready with his ſecurities to enter into bond, the next bidder to him will be conſidered as the purchaſer.

Inventories will be produced on the day of ſale.

DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER,
Intendant of the Revenue.

To be LETT by the Subſcriber,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, containing 16 acres, ſuitable for any public buſineſs or for a gentleman's family for the ſummer ſeaſon, it being in a pleaſant ſituation, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river and of the city of Philadelphia. There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a well of excellent water at the door, a large garden, with a number of fruit trees well pailed in, a frame ſtable and hay loft, and ſundry other conveniencies. For further information enquire of Joſeph Ogden, at the ferry aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, about two miles from the premiſes. ¶ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO thouſand five hundred acres of LAND, in Berkely county, adjoining to the tract now in poſſeſſion of Mr. James Wormeley, at the Rocks. The goodneſs and fertility of its ſoil are ſo well known, that any deſcription of it is unneceſſary. It is convenient to the beſt merchant-mills, to ſaw-mills, the market town of Wincheſter, to churches and meeting-houſes. I ſhall be in Berkeley in May or the beginning of June. In my abſence, either Mr. JAMES WORMELEY or Mr. NICHOLAS ROPER may be applied to, who will ſhew the land, and receive propoſals from thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of it. It may be laid off in lots of two or three hundred acres, or more or leſs, to ſuit the purchaſers, or ſold in one body. Six months credit for half the ſums, twelve for the other half. Intereſt will be required from the day of ſigning the bonds, on failure of payment when they become due. RALPH WORMELEY.

Virginia, Roſegill, March 3, 1785 § 6 w.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable for boulting every kind of meal, are juſt imported, and for ſale on reaſonable terms by the ſubſcribers, at their Store on Stamper's Wharff, next below the Drawbridge, or in Spruce-ſtreet, near Third ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with BOULTING-CLOTHS, excellent in quality, and, if requeſted, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the different branches intended.

MILL STONES of different ſizes, made of the beſt grit on Delaware river, near Howell's ferry, and two *Cologne* Mill-ſtones are alſo for ſale on the loweſt terms. ¶ 6 w.

Philad. April 4, 1785. ROBERT LEWIS and Sons.

ALL perſons indebted to JONATHAN BROWNE, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to the ſubſcriber, legally impowered to receive the ſame. All debts not paid before May next, he has poſitive orders, without reſpect to perſons, to put their bonds, notes and accounts into the hands of an Attorney at Law to recover.

ANDREW BUNNER, Attorney in Fact to
tbc. ELIZABETH BROWNE, Executrix.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, March* 23.

A letter from Charles Thomſon, Eſq; was read, and an order taken that the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſeventeenth inſtant, which it incloſes, be publiſhed for three weeks ſucceſſively in the reſpective newſpapers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *aſſembled, March* 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it muſt conduce to the preſervation of public credit, and the equal diſtribution of juſtice, that the amount of the national debt be aſcertained with the utmoſt expedition; and as delay in the ſettlement of accounts tends to render them obſcure, and to encourage frauds, by preventing the means of detecting them;

Reſolved, That all perſons having unliquidated claims againſt the United States be, and they are hereby required, within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abſtract of ſuch claims to ſome commiſſioner in the ſtate in which they reſpectively reſide, who is authoriſed to ſettle accounts againſt the United States; and any perſon or perſons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be precluded from any adjuſtment of the ſame, except at the Board of Treaſury; provided, that in thoſe ſtates where there is no commiſſioner of accounts, the citizens of ſuch ſtate or ſtates ſhall be allowed one year for delivering their claims, from the time when a commiſſioner ſhall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all perſons who ſhall neglect to deliver in a particular abſtract of their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be excluded from the benefit of ſettlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1785.

COUNCIL taking into conſideration an act of the General Aſſembly, entituled "An Act to authorize and direct the "immediate payment of the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds "ſterling, to the deviſees and legatees of Thomas Penn and "Richard Penn, and to the widow and relict of the ſaid Thomas "Penn, being the firſt yearly payment directed to be paid to "them by an act of Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entitul-"ed "An act for veſting the eſtate of the late Proprietaries "of Pennſylvania in the commonwealth,"

Ordered, That the following notice be inſerted in three of the weekly news-papers of Philadelphia, for three weeks ſucceſſively.

Whereas in and by an act of General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, entituled "An act for veſting the eſtate of the late "Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in the Commonwealth," paſſed on the twenty ſeventh day of November, which was in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, it was, for the conſideration therein mentioned, enacted and provided, "That the ſum of one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds "ſterling money of Great-Britain, ſhould be paid out of the "Treaſury of this ſtate, to the heirs and deviſees of Thomas "and Richard Penn, late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, reſpec-"tively, and to the widow of Thomas Penn, in ſuch propor-"tions as ſhould hereafter by the Legiſlature be deemed equitable "and juſt, upon a full inveſtigation of their reſpective claims, "but that no part of the ſaid ſum of one hundred and thirty "thouſand pounds ſterling ſhould be paid as aforeſaid, within "leſs than one year after the termination of the war between "the United States of America and Great-Britain, nor more "than twenty thouſand pounds ſterling, nor leſs than fifteen "thouſand pounds ſterling thereof, ſhould be paid or payable in "any one year, until the whole ſum ſhould be diſcharged, and "that the firſt annual payment thereof ſhould be made at the "expiration of one year after the termination of the war."

And whereas in and by an act of General Aſſembly, entituled "An act to authorize and direct the immediate payment of the "ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds ſterling, to the deviſees and "legatees of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and to the wi-"dow and relict of Thomas Penn, being the firſt yearly pay-"ment directed to be paid to them by an act of Aſſembly of "this Commonwealth, entituled "An act for veſting the eſtate "of the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in the Common-"wealth," paſſed the tenth day of February laſt, it is enacted, "That the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds, ſterling money of "Great-Britain, be immediately paid, as by the act firſt recited "is directed, on warrant or warrants for the ſame, ſigned by the "Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, on the Treaſurer of "this ſtate, ſuch warrant to be firſt entered in the Office of the "Comptroller General, and to be made payable to the perſon or "perſons who ſhall be legally empowered to receive, and give a "proper acquittance for the ſame; and if any controverſy ſhall "ariſe among and between the ſeveral claimants thereof, the "Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council ſhall and may, at their "diſcretion, nevertheleſs proceed to pay the ſaid ſum of fifteen "thouſand pounds ſterling, to and amongſt the Repreſentatives "of the ſaid Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and the widow "of the ſaid Thomas Penn as aforeſaid, or ſuch of them as ſhall "chuſe to receive the ſame, taking ſecurity nevertheleſs, if the "Supreme Executive Council ſhall deem it neceſſary, that the "monies ſo paid ſhall be juſtly and fairly diſtributed and applied, "according to the true intent and meaning of the act firſt before "recited." Now, in purſuance of the ſaid laſt recited act, the perſons entitled to receive the ſaid ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds ſterling, are hereby called upon to appear before the Supreme Executive Council in perſon, or by his or her attorney or attornies, in order to receive the ſame.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from Faquire county, Virginia, from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of March laſt, a Mulattoe man, named SAM, about 20 years of age, 6 feet high, freſh coloured and ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, broad in the brim, a light coloured ſhort cloth coat, with wooden buttons, a blue jacket double breaſted, with braſs buttons, white tow hunting ſhirt, and wearing ſhirts of ditto, grey yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes with ſtraps, but wore ſtrings in them; has a mark on one of his legs below his knee, and a ſcar on one of his arms occaſioned by inoculation; he values himſelf on driving team, and may change his name and paſs for a freeman. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſlave, and delivers him to Thomas Evans, in Cheſter county, or Thomas Beale, Eſq; in Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, or the ſubſcriber, in Berkley county, Virginia, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 5, 1785. ¶ RICHARD EVANS.

April 9, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL RHOADS, jun. deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted, to

SARAH RHOADS, Executrix,
¶ THOMAS FRANKLIN, Executor.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Best possible image.